ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,537—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd Nov.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th „
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th „
„ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	14th „
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st „
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued; available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 23rd November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 21st November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1895.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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TRADE MARK.

DINNER SERVICES.
TEA SERVICES.
GLASSWARE IN NEW DESIGNS.
THE CAVENDISH CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
BELFAST TABLE LINEN.
TOWELLS AND SHEETINGS.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, HARDWARE, &c.

ALL GOODS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JUST UNPACKED LORIMER'S

ENGLISH FRUIT SYRUPS.

	Rs.	a.
Lemon, Red Currant, Raspberry and Strawberry, per half litre bottle	0	12
FLAVOURING ESSENCES.		
Lemon, Almonds, Vanila, Cochineal, Raspberry, Pineapple, Celery, Parseley, Allspice, &c., per 1 oz. bottle	0	8
&c., &c.,		

	Rs.	a.
English Perfumes, per bottle	1	0
Eugene Perfumes in fancy case of 3 bottles	4	0
Do Single bottle	1	8
Bermuda Arrowroot	1	4
Pepsine Sauce	0	8
Persine Salt	0	10
Cocoa Wine	3	0

23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADON SONS & CO.
BOMBAY,

Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road.

WONDERFUL AMERICAN REMEDIES.

DAVID'S PRECIOUS OIL.

	Rs.	a.
The best in the World for Man and Beast. Warrented to Relieve pain in 5 minutes &c., &c.	0	14.

CRISPIN'S.

	Rs.	a.
Cream of Cherries Cures Coughs, Colds, Croups, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., wonderfully in short time	0	14

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—F. S. MADON & CO.
DELAPLAIN PHARMACAL CO.—NEW YORK.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,
of the approved Brands only.

THE "IDEAL" TREADLE SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE Rs. 25 ONLY.

THIS WONDERFUL MACHINE has been put on the Market THIS YEAR by an American Maker who has invested $100,000 in Machinery for its Construction.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

FINE ART JEWELLERY.

LATEST LONDON DESIGNS.

GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.

	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Spring Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	38
Plain Round Band	50
„ Flat „	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	30
Hunting Horn, Horse.shoe, and Spur, with platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
½ inch Band with Fancy Fillgree Work	95

JEWELLED.

	Rs.
Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	235
Narrow Band set ½ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)

	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent, set Pearls and Ruby Star	120
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
½ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
½ Hoop, fine large Pearls	150
½ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

GOLD BROOCHES.

Plain Horse-shoe	60
Lover's Knot set with pearls	30
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35
Partially opened Pea-pod	25
Curb and Lock	26
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34
1895 Design	39
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60

Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Curb with Flowers	32
Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Plain Flat Curb	19
2 French Poodles	25
Guitar	26
Violin	28
Curb wish Anchor	14

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA WATER MACHINES.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY
AND
UNDER WEAR

ALL GOODS OF THIS CLASS
BY BEST ENGLISH MAKERS
ONLY.

LARGE SELECTION, MODERATE PRICES.

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH
AND THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
21st, and 22nd November.
IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.
Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy
"CASTE"
BY POONA AMATEURS.
To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3, Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1. Half-price to Back Seats only.

Naval and Military in uniform.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

"BASEL MISSION."

MANGALORE ROOF TILES, &c.

MINTON'S PAVEMENT AND WALL TILES, GLAZED AND UNGLAZED.

"NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.

Can be had from
WARDEN & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1895.
"No. 4933-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 8th October, 1895.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 25th September, 1894, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred Horses likely to prove suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1896-97 is estimated at 600. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.

HAPUR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...250

KARNAL REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...250

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...100

Total 600

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By Order,
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Counsil,

J. DEC ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1895.
"No. 4932. D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 8th October, 1895.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement dated the 25th September, 1894, it is hereby notified that the number of imported Horses suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1896-97 is estimated at 1,496. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter. The horses are classed as follows :—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN, TASMANIAN AND CAPE HORSES.

IN CALCUTTA.

Horse Artillery	260	845
Field Artillery	410	
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	175	

IN MADRAS.

Horse Artillery	101	303
Field Artillery	121	
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	83	

IN BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN, CAPE AND OTHER HORSES.

Horse Artillery	70	235
Field Artillery	165	

CLASS II.—ARABS AND PERSIANS.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	113	113
Madras Native Cavalry	Nil	
	Total	1,496

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Remount Depots will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st of November, 1895, to the end of the purchasing season.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received ; but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 6 years, and in the case of Australian horses 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse and Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at £45 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the exchange rate for demand bills on London as declared for the day on which payment is made in the ordinary course of business by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay according to the place of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 700. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given under such rules as may be made by the Director, Army Remount Department, but the averages fixed above are not to be exceeded on the whole number purchased in any class.

By Order,
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL and of Estates which have come under his charge.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL, late of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law.
JOSEPH GREGORY BROMLEY, late Chief Engineer, Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld., Bombay.
GEORGE BRACE, late Sub-Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, Bombay.
GOSAVI JAGDEVGAR SHIVGAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
RICHARD S. CREAMER, late Chief Driller, Sukkur Boring Works, North Western Railway.
WILLIAM FELIX ERNEST SPRY, late a Government Pensioner, Anand.
ANANDI, woman, late of Bombay, Hindu, Prostitute.
HAJI SYED AHMED SHA, late of Kerbella, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
FRANCIS WISE MONTAGUE BUTLER, late Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue. Uran.

All persons having claims against being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th November, 1895.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.

NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.

SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz Pts.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. O. L. M. MACAN MARKAR,

DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES AND JEWELLER,

HAVING arrived from Ceylon, invites the Visitors and Residents of Bombay to his temporary office in the Esplanade Hotel, to inspect his choice collection of PRECIOUS STONES, mounted and unmounted, including Cats'eyes Sapphires, Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Star and Moonstones, Alexandrite, &c., of the Rarest Beauty.

Mr. MARKAR paid his first visit to India in 1884, when he showed at the Calcutta Exhibition the famous Cats' eye valued at Rs. 30,000, which has been universally acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest specimen ever discovered

Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bona-fides. Please note the Address,—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel, Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce) &c. required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1895.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1895 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of November (instant), at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 4th Day of November, 1895.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 539 OF 1894.

KULLIANJEE KESSOWJEE, Merchant of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chuckla, inside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND ESOBA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now in the Yerroda jail of Poona......... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court Houuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and also waste ground together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises thereon, respectively situate, lying and being in the village called Chamboor and in the registration District of Thana, and Subdistrict of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of Sadanand Essoba, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the property of Premjae Purshotum, on the West, North and South by the open vacant ground of the several occupiers and containing Fifty—one Acres and Ninety-five Goonthas or thereabouts, the above lands are subject to an assessment of Rupees One hundred and twenty-seven, anna one and pies six per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

Messrs. MATUBHAI AND JAMIETRAM,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487	0	10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454	1	6
Deposits	„	92,51,885	10	1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812	12	5
Sundries	„	2,31,133	5	2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4	4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940	5	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222	4	9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531	9	8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525	5	9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD, AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Saïd. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.........$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest s at present allowed as under :—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is l[illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
14, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES :
31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
2, TULPSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM.
40, RUE DE MALINES, BRUXELLES.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES :
"METZIAH, LONDON."
"FRIDLANDER, BIRMINGHAM."
A B C CODE USED.

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS AND ALL PRECIOUS STONES. HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN, AND IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC CASH OFFERS WILL BE MADE.

GOODS CAN BE CONSIGNED DIRECT OR THROUGH ANY LONDON BANK.

REFERENCES CAN BE OBTAINED AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., LONDON, OR BRANCHES IN INDIA.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
SIMON LEHMANN & CO., BANKERS, PARIS.
AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
GEBRUDER STERN, BANKERS, HANAU, GERMANY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY :—

AGENTS :
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE :
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	625 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	36	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,050	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,510
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	690 xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	455
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Re.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,080 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay M'fg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,045
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,310 xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	725
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,600
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	635
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	36	695
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	—	900
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	530

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90 12	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,025
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½xd
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	126½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	9 dvd Rs65	1,065xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
apier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	52
apier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
ental Govt. ecurity Life surance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	162½xd
llips & Co.	4,000	100	100	½	104
t Canning S	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
ly & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
er & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,095
& Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
ne Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English G old Leaf	Rs.	27-13	Nom.
Pekin, Bar	„	28	„
Do. do. old	„	27-10	—
Do. new	„	27-8	
Australia bar old	„	27-11	
Bombay bar Gd	„	27-10	
Sovereigns	„	17-14	
Do. Dragons	„	17-11	
Silver	„	96	
Do. 17½	„	96-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Results of University Examinations: S.C.E., First B.Sc., F.Ag., S.Ag., and Diploma in Agriculture.
Novelty Theatre: "Caste," by the Poona Amateurs, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Goa entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Akbar left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Imperator and Ganges entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Asia left it on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan Hassanshop fair commences at Mahim, to-day, and will continue for four days.

SCOUNDRELISM.—A Hindu lad, named Hurjeevan, aged nine, was, on Saturday morning, flying a kite near Pinjrapole, when a Mahomedan enticed him away to the Kennedy Sea Face, and robbed the lad of his ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 40.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A GOLDSMITH.—On Saturday afternoon, Treebhowandas Jagjivandas, of Shaik Memon Street, entrusted to a Madrasee goldsmith, named Shewbramaswamy Ramaya, gold and diamonds, to be converted into ornaments. The goldsmith has disappeared, and it is supposed that he has absconded to Madras.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO WIDOWS.—Cushibai, widow of Pandoo, a Hindu, charged Motibai, also widow of Pandoo, and her son, Ramji, with house-breaking and theft in respect of ornaments, valued at Rs. 148. Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, before whom the case was called on for hearing, allowed it to stand over until the decision of the civil suit, pending between the parties.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell, the shareholders unanimously gave their assent to the company being registered under the Companies Act of 1882.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.—Vinayek Keshav was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged by Inspector Stanford with theft of articles, belonging to five different persons. He was tried on three separate charges, and being found guilty, was sentenced to an aggregate term of nine months' hard labour.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Sutlej, Captain W. J. Nantes, which arrived in harbour on Sunday morning, from Aden, experienced fresh wind, and fine cloudy weather after leaving Aden, then moderate wind and fine cloudy weather till noon on the 13th, when she met passing clouds, then it changed to cloudy, after which she had light to moderate breeze and fine weather till arrival in port.

A PARSEE WEDDING.—On Sunday afternoon, the marriage took place of Mr. Cursetji Cowasji Fawri, Registrar at Zanzibar, and who holds the distinguished title of the Star of Zanzibar, with Miss Cooverbai Dadabai Bustawalla, in a bungalow at Matoonga, in the presence of their immediate friends and relations. Telegrams and letters of congratulation were received from many kind friends, among them being a telegram from the Prime Minister at Zanzibar, who congratulated the bride and bridegroom on behalf of the Government.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rama Dhaku Powar, a domestic servant in the service of Tricumdas Thakoredas, was charged with theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,335, belonging to his master. Information being given to the police, the accused was arrested, and he pointed out the ornaments, which were buried under the ground at Cooria and Parel. He pleaded guilty, and was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorious imprisonment.

ASSAULTED IN A BAD LOCALITY.—About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, Haji Ally, a cook to an Arab horse-dealer in Oomer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road, was walking along Cursetji Suklaji Street, in company of a Siddee friend, when two Arabs suddenly came from the direction of a house occupied by a Bagdadi woman, and assaulted them with sticks. The two Arabs were joined by two other caste-fellows in assaulting the cook. Before the police arrived, the four assailants made their escape, and they are still at large. The assault was caused by jealousy respecting a woman.

THE GAEN UTEJAK MANDALI.—This native philharmonic society can boast of a vigorous existence for the a space of a quarter-of-a-century, and is, moreover, in possession of sufficient funds to celebrate, out of its accumulations, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence on a magnificent scale. This the Gaen Utejak Mandali proposes to do on Sunday next, the 24th instant, at 9 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre, when, besides the concert by the members of the society, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, the president, will give a brief history of the institution.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.—Sadoo Nana, residing at Coolie Wada, has made a report to the police that, on Sunday, he went to fetch his wife home from the house of a relative at Dongree, and while on their way home, she informed her husband that a man, named Govind, living in the same locality, made some improper suggestions to her. Sadoo went to Govind and questioned him about his conduct, when the latter without saying anything struck Sadoo with a stick, inflicting injuries so serious as to necessitate his removal to the J. J. Hospital. Govind has absconded, and a search is being made for him.

THE KALBADEVIE MUSIC DEPOT.—Among the passengers who have come out to Bombay by the extra steamer Ganges was Mr. Sheheriar Aspaniar Irani, who returned after a tour on the Continent. During the last eight months that Mr. Sheheriar remained in different European countries, he made the best of his time. Having made a personal selection he has brought with him a large consignment of musical instruments. The large stock of harmoniums and musical boxes, which are to be seen in his show-room on the Kalkadevie Road, are worthy of special notice. The boxes are so admirably contrived as to play Indian music almost to perfection. The tune of the harmoniums is wonderfully suited to native songs.

THEFT OF HUNDIES.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, further heard the case in which Vithal Ramchand, Gunee Moosa and Balkrishna stood charged with theft in respect of hundies, valued at Rs. 2,500, belonging to Shewmukhrai Shevakram and Chaganlal Kesrimul. Mr. Maganlal Shroff, solicitor, appeared for complainant. Mr. Kelkar defended the first accused; Mr. Kapadia the second; and Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, the third. Mr. Shroff offered evidence to show that the accused had received the hundies knowing the same to be stolen. The magistrate observed that as the charge preferred against the accused was one of theft, evidence must be first led in respect of that charge. The case ultimately stood adjourned.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—What might have been a very serious accident, last night, occured to three carriages, causing some damage to them and slight injury to a native *ghorawala*. Mr. Maneckji Burjorji, editor of the *Bombay Samachar*, was driving in a C. spring brougham, the carriage coming towards the Esplanade Bandstand from the Church Gate Railway Station. When the horse came to the end of the Rotten Row it suddenly took fright at seeing a large concourse of people, and the large number of carriages standing opposite the bandstand where the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers' Band was playing. The driver became very nervous, and was thrown off the coach-box, and the carriage collided with the boat-phaeton of Mr. Dubash. Mrs. Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash, who was sitting in the carriage was a little frightened, and she shouted aloud, but escaped unhurt. The animal ran about among the rows of carriages, dragging the vehicle behind him, and kicking violently against the foot-board of the coach-box. This caused a stir among the people, and carriages were quickly driven away in different directions to avert a collision. Mr. Maneckji kept sitting in the *gharry*, which his animal finally struck against a landau, belonging to Mr. Tulockcnand Maneckchand. This carriage was left at the disposal of Mr. W. Clarke, of Agra Mills, and he was sitting in it with a lady and two children. They all escaped unhurt, and Mr. Maneckji also landed safe. The horse was immediately held by Inspectors Roberts and Gunion. Superintendent Brewin ran up to the spot, and the confusion was brought to a stop. The accident resulted in nothing further beyond a slight damage to the carriages.

A PARSI CONCERT.—The members of the Albert Music Club gave, on Saturday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, a very enjoyable concert to an overcrowded audience, the proceeds of which are to be contributed to the funds of a laudable charity—the Parsi Maternity Hospital. This young club consists of amateur singers and instrument players, and within a short period, under the guidance of a competent teacher, they have made considerable progress in this art. In order to submit their acquirements to the criticism of the lovers of music, they ventured to give a public performance, inviting a few friends and their families, and sold a large number of tickets. This concert was looked forward to with considerable interest, and the result was that the hall and the galleries of the institute were filled to overflowing. There were no fewer than thirty-seven pieces on the programme, yet, as they were "short and sweet," they were gone through in about two hours and a-half. Those who know anything of native music will understand that there were airs of all descriptions, put into the band of Messrs. Bamanshah Jamsetjee, Merwanjee K. Sukhia, Pherozeshah P. Engineer, Meherjeebhoy F. Katrak, Pherozeshah R. Sadarwala, Cooverjee H. Avari, and three youngsters. Mr. Burjorjee Eduljee Keravala, the proprietor and chief manager of the club, presided at the harmonium. A few of the amateurs played on the "sitar," "taus," "sarunghee," "tubla," violin, &c. The pieces as executed by the several singers were well received by the visitors, who frequently encored them, to which they cheerfully responded. The concert was brought to a close by the singing and playing of the National Anthem.

THE NEW ASTRONOMY.—There was a very large attendance, last evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on the occasion of the opening lecture of the New Literary Society in connection with the Association. Mr. R. Laidlaw occupied the chair, and briefly introduced Dr. Alexander, who gave a most instructive lecture on the "New Astronomy." He pointed out that there were serious mechanical difficulties in the way of beating the record in regard to the size of the largest existing telescopes. The new astronomy, properly so called, employed a new set of instruments altogether. These instruments were described, and their purposes explained. One of them was able to determine the light and heat given out by the sun, and was also able to ascertain with very great precision the total energy of celestial objects to which it might be applied. In the course of his remarks Dr. Alexander mentioned that two years hence India would have a great influx of astronomers since there would be a total eclipse of the sun on January 22nd, 1898. He mentioned that last year twenty-three new planets had been discovered, the total number of these asteroids known to science being 401. Our nearest star was six light years distant from us—that is to say, it would take six years for a ray of light to travel from them to the earth, the velocity of light being 186 miles per minute. It had now been fully established that the sun is a comparatively small mass, among its neighbouring stars, that brilliance amongst the stars is not a test of their distance as Herschell supposed; and also that some stars are great masses of incandescent gas. Having elaborated these points at some length, the lecturer proceeded to explain the more recent discoveries of astronomers in regard to some of the many best known planets. He gave some facts to show the unthinkable immensity of the universe, and remarked that it was most probable that our universe was only a small part of the whole heavenly system. Dr. Alexander concluded his lecture by explaining the possible and probable course of events in the world of astronomic science during coming years.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DRUNKENNESS A PLEA FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

GOWAR HEMRAJ VS. HYBUTTEE ANANDRAO KALEKER.

HIS lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered specifically to perform his agreement of the 22nd April, 1894; that he might in addition be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such compensation as the court thinks just for his breach of contract; and that in the alternative, the plaintiff prayed for a decree for the sum of Rs. 100 with interest at 9 per cent., and Rs. 1,200 as damages. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Manker and Mr. Dadysett, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji, appeared for the defendant.

On the 22nd April, 1894, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff certain premises at Mazagon for Rs. 2,200, and the plaintiff paid Rs. 100 as earnest-money to the defendant. The description of the premises was contained in the agreement of sale which was made. At the time of entering into the agreement, the defendant handed to the plaintiff four municipal and two revenue bills and a plan of the premises. The plaintiff subsequently resold the premises to one Toolseydass Jumnadas for Rs. 2,900, but was unable to carry out his contract because the defendant refused to perform his agreement, and denied ever having entered into it. The defendant denied that he ever agreed to sell to the plaintiff the premises referred to, or that the plaintiff paid him Rs. 100 as earnest-money, or that he executed the agreement. He denied that he ever handed to the plaintiff four municipal and two revenue bills and a plan of the premises. Defendant said that he was the owner of the premises, and in the month of February, 1894, being desirous of obtaining a purchaser for the price of Rs. 5,000, he handed the municipal and revenue bills and plan to one Vithal Punt, who was instructed, if possible, to negotiate the sale of the premises as aforesaid. The bills and plan were handed over by Vithal Punt to one Putloo Ladoojee, who had in collusion with the plaintiff, prepared the agreement annexed to the plaint from the bills and plan for the purpose of defrauding the defendant and inducing him to part with the premises under their value. Defendant admitted that he is much addicted to drinking, and while under the influence of liquor, is incapable of understanding the nature of his own act. On the 22nd April, 1894, and the two following days, he was completely under the influence of liquor; and if the agreements was executed by him, which he denied, that he was incapable of understanding its effect, and that it was not binding upon him. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiff's story was that the house was sold to him by the defendant for Rs. 2,200 on the 22nd April, 1894, and Rs. 100 was paid by him to the defendant. The defendant denied the story, and said that, on the day in question, he was helplessly drunk. In this case the court had to exercise great caution as the agreement was executed by a man, who only made his mark and could not write. His lordship did not think himself justified in giving judgment against the defendant, whose story, his lordship could not say was wholly correct. It was not pretended that the defendant was in urgent need of money. His lordship failed to see why the people of the house were not called as witnesses, when they were present at the time of execution of the document. Why should the defendant have repudiated the agreement on the ninth day after its execution?

The court believing the statement of Tatia, a tenant of the house, dismissed the suit with costs, save and except those which had already been paid.

RATNAGIRI PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

WE have received a copy of the annual report of this death fund for the year ending December, 1894. The late issue of the annual report is not creditable to the management. The figures show the receipts of the year to be Rs. 42,885 and the expenditure Rs. 19,965, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,920, omitting fractions. Out of this expenditure of Rs. 19,965 death claims were paid amounting to Rs. 14,817. This fund was started in 1887, and is now eight years in existence, during which time, the membership has risen from 0 to 1,075. Out of this, they have had 51 deaths and 28 resignations and defaults, thus reducing the membership at the end of 1894 to 996. Fifty-one deaths in eight years, means that the survivors had to pay from six to seven deaths a year, or an average of eight annas a month for a possible benefit of Rs. 1,000. The highest amount yet paid has been Rs. 965 for Rs. 38 paid up during life. A glance at the report shows that two families got over Rs. 100 each, two over Rs. 200, three over 300, four over 400, five over 500, three over 600, eight over 700, six over 800, and five over 900. It is curious to note the ages of the deaths in eight years, six deaths were out of those who joined under 30 years of age; nineteen from 30 to 40; fifteen from 40 to 50; and eleven above 50. The ages of joining have been gradually reduced, and now no one is admitted over 45 years of age.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.
Teheran route right.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritus noon, Thursday, twenty-first.
Cable perim assab interrupted.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A POONA DIVORCE SUIT.

CAPTAIN A. G. MARRABLE VS. MRS. A. M. MARRABLE AND CAPTAIN R. CASHEL.

THIS case came on before their lordships on the 14th instant, under section 17 of Act IV. of 1869; and was argued before the court as a special case. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage with the respondent, and that the co-respondent pay the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages by reason of his having committed adultery with the petitioner's wife. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Pease, appeared for the petitioner, Captain Marable. Mr. Allan Daly, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the co-respondent, their being no appearance for the respondent.

The case was originally heard before the Hon. Mr. W.H.Crowe, District Judge of Poona, who, on the 9th April last, came to the conclusion upon the evidence that the case of the petitioner had been proved. He therefore ordered that the marriage be dissolved subject to the provisions of section 17 of Act IV. of 1869, and that the co-respondent do pay to the petitioner the sum of Rs. 2,500 as damages and the whole of the costs of the proceedings.

The petitioner stated that, on the 18th December, 1893, he was married to Alys Marion Nunn (the respondent) in England in St. Thomas Church, at Portsmouth. After the marriage he lived with her at first in England, and afterwards in India at Poona, and that no issue had been born of the marriage. After his arrival in India, the petitioner and his wife lived together accept for two months, namely from 11th November, 1894, to 12th January, 1895, during which time petitioner had been transferred to Mhow, his wife living at first for about one month in a bungalow at Ghorpurie, and afterwards up to the petitioner's return in a bungalow at Wanowrie Lines. On two occasions during the time the petitioner and his wife were leaving at Ghorpurie, she committed adultery with the co-respondent, Captain R. Cashel, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, at two different places in Poona. After the petitioner left for Mhow, his wife committed adultery with the co-respondent almost every day between the 11th November, 1894, and the 12th January, 1895, sometimes in the bungalow of the co-respondent at Ghorpurie, but very often in the petitioner's bungalow at Ghorpurie and Wanowrie Lines, respectively. After a few days of his return from Mhow, petitioner was informed that the co-respondent was one day seen running away from the back door of his bungalow while the petitioner was entering it at 8-30 a.m. on his return from parade, and that the respondent hastened to give him his hat. After the petitioner's return to Poona, he observed that the conduct of his wife towards him was very strange, she forbidding him even to touch her. She had already arranged that she should live separately in the same bungalow on the side other than that occupied by the petitioner, and she did accordingly live separate until the 20th January, 1895, when she left the premises altogether without the petitioner's consent and against his express desire. Afterwards, with the assistance of the co-respondent, who broke into the house which was closed, and whilst the petitioner was attending the manœuvres at Hingjouri camp, she carried away all her things and went to live at the Napier Hotel in Poona, where she had been residing since that time. The petitioner declared that there was no collusion or connivance between him and his wife.

The respondent, in her reply, denied the alleged adultery with the co-respondent. From her marriage with the respondent she had lived with him until the 20th January, 1895, when he turned her out of the house, and there was no issue of the marriage. From shortly after her marriage, the petitioner treated her with great harshness and cruelty, frequently abusing her in the coarsest and most insulting language, and beat her with his fists. In the month of May, 1894, he caught her by the throat with great violence, causing her much pain, in their bungalow at Ghorpurie. On the 14th January, 1895, in his house at Wanowrie, he struck her on the chest two or three times with his fist, at the same time clutching her throat and threatening to kill her. On the 17th January, 1895, in his house at Wanowrie, he caught her by the throat and dashed her head against the wall of the room, causing her great pain of body and terror. On the night of the 19th January, 1895, in his house at Wanowrie, shortly after solemnly promising not to ill-treat any more, he rushed into her bedroom and handled her roughly, knocking her about and tearing her clothes, and ordered her to leave his house, which she, having no alternative and being in fear of bodily injury, did on the following morning, taking up her residence in the Napier Hotel, Poona, where she resided and had not returned to live with him. She therefore asked that the petition be rejected, that the court would decree a judicial separation between her and her husband, ordering such sum of money to be paid her by way of alimony as the court saw fit.

The co-respondent in the District Court denied adultery with the respondent, praying that the petition be rejected.

Mr. Crowe, in giving his decision in the case, said that, on a careful consideration of the whole facts of this case, he saw no ground for discrediting in any respect the version given by the petitioner. He was put through a very severe cross-examination, and every kind of question was put to him with the object of testing his credit. They had not the effect of shaking his testimony in any degree. He answered all the questions, both those which told against him, and those which told in his favour, with great fairness; and he shewed throughout an evident desire to shield his wife's conduct as much as possible. On one important point only was there any serious discrepancy. On the other hand, the evidence of the respondent shewed that she was not influenced by the same truthful motives. Her allegation—to mention one instance, that her husband proposed to her that, if she would go back to him, she could live with Captain Cashel as well, and have him to sleep with her when she liked, was clearly an after-thought. In the first place, it was impossible to believe, if it had happened, that she would have kept back such an important circumstance from her counsel, yet not a word was mentioned regarding it to the petitioner in the course of his original cross-examination, and no question was put to him whether he had done so or not. On the face of it, and looking at the relations which existed between all the parties, it was incredible to any sane man that such a repulsive proposal could have emanated from a husband to his wife regarding the man who had polluted his home and ruined his domestic happiness. On all grounds, the District Judge had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the adultery had been clearly proved, and that the petitioner was entitled to a decree for the dissolution of his marriage with the respondent. Having regard to all the circumstances, Mr. Crowe was of opinion that the damages payable by the co-respondent should be assessed at Rs. 2,500.

The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, said the case came on under section 17 of Act IV. of 1869, which threw on the court the duty of forming their own judgment in the case, he did not say independently of the District Judge's, but assisted by that judge's view. The main question was had adultery been proved. Cruelty was subsidiary, and their lordships must also deal with it. They unanimously thought no cruelty had been proved to justify with holding of petitioner's right if he was otherwise entitled to it. As to May, 1894, their lordships agreed with Mr. Crowe's view. The evidence left no doubt as to the affectionate terms on which the husband and wife lived. One instance of cruelty was in January, 1895, which was admitted; but under the circumstances, it was not legal cruelty. The subsequent charges depended on the wife's evidence, which was not corroborated; and their lordships held them not proved. Passing to the important question of adultery, his lordship remarked that anyhow there was no evidence of anything improper till after the petitioner's departure for Mhow, but after the departure, it was admitted or indisputably proved that the co-respondent's visits were daily, and indeed during day and sometime at night; and the pair remained downstairs alone after return from entertainments. This was a curious way of fulfilling trust if trust was really reposed in the co-respondent by the husband. His lordship referred to other portions of the evidence and to the letters. On the return of the petitioner on the 13th January, 1895, he found the cots separated, and the explanation given by the respondent was not satisfactory. On that day she went out with the co-respondent; and then, day after day afterwards, she drove out with him. Eventually she left her husband and went to the co-respondent's quarters; and he constituted himself her protector, and took quarters for her at the hotel. The lady's good name was seriously affected. His lordship saw nothing in the case to lead him to believe that the witnesses were not speaking the truth. His lordship came to the conclusion that the petitioner's action was "bona-fide," and his evidence truthful. If so the lady's evidence must be almost entirely discarded. She was clearly enamoured of the co-respondent, and had ceased to love her husband. His lordship thought the decree must be confirmed.

Mr. Justice Jardine agreed with the Chief Justice. The petitioner's case was consistent with admitted facts, and with human nature. As to cruelty his lordship thought the only occasion of violence or harshness was the one the petitioner admitted. His lordship did not believe the other allegations of cruelty. The lady's behaviour shewed she was giving her affection to the co-respondent. On the petitioner's return from Mhow, he found her entirely changed. His lordship took Mr. Crowe's view and believed the native witnesses too.

Mr. Justice Parson was of opinion that the respondent's extraordinary familiarity with the co-respondent and driving out with him left no doubt that there were frequent opportunities; and his lordship thought that the lady's conduct, when her husband returned, showed that adultery had been committed.

The court confirmed the decree of the District Judge, the co-respondent to pay all costs, including the cost of this reference.

THE KACHINS.

OUR interesting neighbours the Sana Kachins have for three years exulted in the deed for which they are now to be punished, by the force of military police and two guns now being sent against them. It was, if we remember right, in December 1892, just before the military police column at Sima found themselves in so tight a place, that the Sana Kachins came down and burnt the civil station and kutcherry of Myitkhyna finding their way also into the fort and burning some of the barracks. Sima in the Myitkhyna district had been occupied a few weeks before after some fighting, and the whole country was simmering before that rising took place, which it required so much effort to quell. The Sadon district, north of Sima and east of Myitkhyna, had been in a blaze the year before and the more distant Kachin settlements that had not suffered in that expedition were still unsettled. Myitkhyna, at that time the headquarters of the Mogaung levy, a Gurkha police battalion, was on the western and opposite bank of the Irrawaddy to Sima and Sadon, had been left with a small garrison, thanks to the despatch of various detachments and escorts, the chance of an attack on it being considered out of all calculation. The entrance of the Kachins into the fort has, we belive, never been quite explained, but the Gurkhas had them out of it before much harm could be done, and several of them were killed. On our side the battalion Havildar Major was killed in the surprise, and a few men. The Assistant Commissioner in the civil station, a few hundred yards away, had a narrow escape, and lost all his property in his burning house and kutcherry. The prompt punishment that such a descent merited was delayed by the conflagration round Sima, and since then we suppose no suitable opportunity has presented itself. The Sana Kachins, after three years' chuckling, will now learn that though the Sirkar's patience, to quote Kipling, is "as protracted as a summer's day, yet its arms is as long as a winter's night." The Railway to Mogaung, with its projected extension to Mayitkhyna, will very soon alter the entire condition of this northern province, and Kachin raids will be a thing of the past.—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin will sail to-day for Mauritius, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain V S Wilkins, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson, will sail to-day for Marseilles, &c., with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,249 tons, Captain F Snow, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s Taurus, 1,367 tons, Captain H Wold, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Rangoon, (6th November) brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (30th October) via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr John Hesmessys and Mr J H O'Brien as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain G F Simpson, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Karachi (14th November) via Cutch Mandvi, brought a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R Rickford, will sail to-day for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Younghusband and child, Lieut and Mrs W E F Busttao, Mr Polites, Mr W Causby, Mrs Fitzmaurice and three children and 71 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Vadala (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, Oct 30.
	Imperator (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, Nov 3.
	Ganges (s)	Creery	London, Oct 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Rheinfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg.
	Dean (s)	Wilson	Colombo, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Akbar, Baldwin, for Mauritius.
„ City of Venice, Snow, for Karachi.
„ Bombay, Robertson, for Marseilles.
„ Pachumba, Rickford, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for Aden.
„ Goa, for Karachi.
„ Scindia, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Dumra, for Karachi, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
8	Tokio s	Jones	Hull via Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
9	Thorndale s	Dickmann	Bombay.
	Purulia s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Maria Teresa s	Gerzman	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
11	Pachumba s	Rickford	Bombay.
12	Satrunji s		Bombay.
	Goa s		Bombay.
	Dumra s		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
5	Rheinfels s	Wilkins	Bombay.
7	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay.
8	Bahaduri s	Fairwether	Bombay.
9	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
	Maria Teresa s	Gerzman	Aden.
	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Bombay.
12	Purulia s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Tokio s	Jones	Hull.
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Bombay.
	Satrunji s		Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Thorndale, Dickmann, D Graham & Co. for Leith.
„ Goa, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.
„ Dumra, McIver, Mackenzie & Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—369 cwts cotton unpressed, 42 bales wool for transhipment to Dunkirk; 5032 cwts rapeseed, &c, 9846 cwts rapeseed, &c, for transhipment to Dunkirk; 8581 cwts wheat, and 42 cwts mutter.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—373 cwts cotton unpressed, 2031 cwts rapeseed, &c, 11351 cwts wheat, 85 cwts linseed, 293 cwts rice, 142 corges skins.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—470 cwts cotton unpressed, 3861 cwts rapeseed, &c, 12559 cwts wheat, 150 corges hides for transhipment to Genoa; 2632 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.

Rheinfels s (Hamburg)—966 bales cotton, 852 corges hides.

Rheinfels s (Bremen)—110 bales cotton.

Rheinfels s (Bombay)—997 cwts cotton unpressed, 17175 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 3599 cwts wheat.

Dumra s (Bombay)—255 cwts cotton unpressed, 29 cwts wool unpressed, 2764 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 10189 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—1090 pieces white goods (foreign), 192 pieces prints (foreign).

Chanda s (Bombay)—100 cwts steel.

Thorndale s (London)—64 pieces prints (foreign).

Drachenfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—62 pieces prints (foreign), and 34 cwts steel.

Simla s (Bombay)—50 pieces grey goods (foreign), 604 pieces grey goods (Indian), 300 pieces white goods (foreign).

City of Edinburg s (Liverpool via Bombay)—254 pieces grey goods (foreign), 432 pieces white goods (foreign), 540 pieces prints (foreign), 19 cwts iron bar, &c, and 227 cwts steel.

Assyria s (Bombay)—440 pieces prints (foreign), and 2400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—22853 pieces grey goods (foreign), 35136 pieces white goods (foreign), 29055 pieces prints 5900 bales (foreign), 73515 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 76800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 357 cwts iron bar &c, and 80 cwts steel.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—230 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3280 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1086 pieces white goods (foreign), 1077 pieces prints (foreign), 700 pieces prints (Indian), 5900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 95 cwts iron bar &c, 14 cwts steel.

Kola s (Bombay)—925 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1480 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1350 pieces white goods (foreign), 980 pieces prints (foreign), 1200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 40 cwts yellow metal.

Rheinfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—8911 cwts iron bar &c, 23475 cwts steel.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—560 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4663 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1669 pieces white goods (foreign), 1048 pieces prints (foreign), 744 pieces prints (Indian), 22 cwts iron bar &c, 20 cwts copper, 111 cwts yellow metal.

Dumra s (Bombay)—3342 pieces grey goods (foreign), 22442 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4009 pieces white goods (foreign), 9861 pieces prints (foreign), 27 pieces prints (Indian), 400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 5700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 50 cwts copper.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—1086 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3245 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3769 pieces white goods (foreign), 2212 pieces prints (foreign), 25 pieces prints (Indian), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2750 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

Kola s (Bombay)—2205 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10972 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3739 pieces white goods (foreign), 3543 pieces prints (foreign), 38 pieces prints (Indian), 10400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 178 cwts steel and 30 cwts copper.

atrunjee s—180 pieces grey goods (foreign) 38 cwts steel.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·042	W	3	89·6	59·5	39	0·02	0·02	...
Agra	30·036	Calm	3	89·6	65·4	58	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·053	S	1	87·3	59·0	68	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·030	Calm	1	88·6	57·9	75	...	...	—0·07
Jhansi	30·044	SW	2	89·1	65·2	54	...	...	—0·05
Jacobabad	30·115	NW	4	81·5	42·5	36	...	...	—0·02
Karachi	30·074	E	3	90·8	57·9	24	...	...	—0·08
Jeypore	30·074	SSW	3	90·1	59·1	37	...	...	—0·11
Ajmere	30·123	NE	2	87·9	57·2	94	...	...	—0·08
Deesa	30·018	NNE	6	91·8	63·6	19	...	...	—0·09
Ahmedabad	30·024	SE	1	92·7	65·6	56	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·013	ENE	5	92·5	65·9	31	...	...	—0·01
Rajkot	29·992	NE	3	92·4	63·9	67	...	...	—0·30
Veraval	29·985	Calm	8	87·1	66·3	66	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·056	NE	4	89·8	60·8	29	...	...	—0·10
Indore	30·036	S	1	87·2	56·6	63	...	...	—0·22
Saugor	30·045	Calm	1	88·3	61·2	56	...	...	—0·22
Jubulpore	30·038	NE	1	87·4	53·4	67	...	...	—0·33
Hoshangabad	30·062	E	3	88·3	59·8	64	...	...	—0·38
Khandwa	30·035	Calm	2	92·2	58·6	54	...	...	—0·24
Raipur	30·030	Calm	1	86·4	63·4	58	...	...	—0·45
Nagpur	30·039	Calm	2	88·3	61·1	73	...	0·16	—0·54
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	30·042	NE	3	90·5	59·0	59	...	...	—0·53
Surat	30·019	N	L	92·6	63·0	55	...	...	—0·15
Malegaon	30·041	WNW	4	88·9	59·9	69	...	...	—0·45
Bombay	29·980	NE	6	87·8	75·1	80	...	0·06	—0·51
Poona	30·043	Calm	2	87·0	59·4	63	...	0·74	—0·31
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·024	SE	8	87·3	61·1	49	...	0·71	—0·35
Ratnagiri	29·993	ESE	5	90·4	69·9	51	...	1·30	+0·86
Belgaum	29·964	SSE	13	82·2	57·0	64	...	1·54	—0·45
Goa	29·919	E	8	88·0	70·4	72	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·95	E	3	90·2	66·5	79	...	0·44	—1·90
Mangalore	29·918	ESE	3	91·8	69·9	54	...	1·79	—1·07
Calicut	29·930	ENE	6	88·2	72·5	77	...	3·01	—1·27
Cochin	29·909	E	L	90·2	74·7	80	...	4·08	—1·35
Bangalore	29·980	ENE	7	82·2	63·8	83	...	1·65	—1·28
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·989	ENE	7	86·5	74·1	84	...	0·15	—5·46
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	29·978	NE	G	91·0	73·8	82	...	0·21	—2·77
Madras	29·974	ENE	7	86·5	72·5	98	1·01	2·82	—5·65
Coimbatore	29·976	E	2	88·9	68·8	91	...	1·11	—1·67
Trichinopoly	29·938	NE	4	90·0	72·4	76	...	2·16	—1·06
Negapatam	29·936	NW	16	86·6	76·2	88	0·05	2·95	—7·13
Colombo	29·936	NNE	6	90·0	75·0	68	6·03	1·47	—8·23
Aden	29·958	NE	1	83·3	77·8	73	...	...	—0·08

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only sligtly elsewhere. Reading are highest at Ajmere and Jacobabad, and lowest along the cost from Goa southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to strong at Negapatam, and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Goa, and 10 at Bhuj. The temperature both maximum and minimum is in moderate to very large excess of the average in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Deesa and the lowest 42° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased in Mysore, and at Calicut, Cochin, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Malegaon, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Jhansi and Allahabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, Jeypore and Delhi. About an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1·01") and a few drops at Delhi and Negapatam. An extremely small area of low pressure lies in the south of the Peninsula, and conditions are favourable for rain in local showers in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Pressure is rather high over Sind, and moderate to light northerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Goa.

Nov. 17.

Pressure has been nearly steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light. Jacobabad reports a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Calicut and Veraval. The maximum temperature is in moderate to large excess of the average in many places, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess in several places to the north of latitude 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Deesa and the lowest 52° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jeypore, Rajkot, Raipur, Nagpur, Coimbatore and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. A small area of low pressure lies in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and the weather in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast is in a slightly unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has increased slightly to rapidly over the North-West Punjab, while it has been steady or fallen slightly elsewhere. The depression over the Southern Punjab still exists. The distribution of pressure is little changed and the lowest readings are still reported from the south of the Bay. Winds are cyclonic in the north-west, northerly or north-north-easterly over the Bay area and easterly over the central and west of the Peninsula. The force has been strong in North-West Himalaya. The temperature has fallen except in Lower Burma and South Peninsula, but the mean temperature still exceeds the normal in nearly all the provinces. The humidity has fallen fast in the extreme North-West, and the only rainfall reported is of a very slight shower at Srinagar.

LATER.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has decreased in the east of the Punjab, west of the North-West Provinces, and the whole of the central parts of India, of the Peninsula and of Burma, while it has increased in North-West India, the Gangetic plain and over a large part of Bengal. The depression noticed over Southern Punjab on Sunday travelled eastward and central over Meerut. The readings are highest in North-West Punjab and Upper Sind and lowest in the south of the Bay. Winds are cyclonic near the depression area and northerly over Burma and the head of the Bay, easterly over the west of the Peninsula, and on the Madras Coast the wind was inclined to veer somewhat. The force is again fresh in North-West Himalaya. The mean temperature has fallen in North-West India and risen in Madras and changed a little elsewhere and is still above the normal average except in Burma, where it is in trifling defect. Slight showers have fallen in Kumaun, the Himalayas and neighbouring plains, as well as at Cuttack, Colombo, Cuddalore and Negapatam, while heavyish rain has fallen in Nellore and Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this evening.

PENANG, Nov. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacqueham, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s s. s. Letimbro, left here for Bombay, this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mazagon (extra), from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi (extra), left here this afternoon.

H. M. S. Marathon from Trincomalee arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Azamor, left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	106¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 11/16
Bar Silver	30¾

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Rs 3. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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FURNISHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW Wanted on Malabar or Cumballa Hills, or Fort. Address, stating terms, to "H," care of this Office.

XMAS CARDS.—All the Latest Style from Raphael Tuck and other well-known Makers, Thousands of Varieties to Select from, Acknowledged CHEAPEST HOUSE, SHROFF BROTHERS.—Hornby Row, Fort.

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ON VIEW.—Stock-in-trade of Muganlal and Jeramdass, Jewellers, at Meadow Street, to be SOLD by AUCTION, TO-MORROW.

PIANOS! SECOND-HAND PIANOS!! In thorough order, as good as new, for SALE or EXCHANGE. Prices quite moderate. Pianoforte Depot, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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A first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushion, by John Roberts, with marking board cues.

1 set of ivory billiard and 25 pool and pyramid balls, cue rest, cue stand, coir matting, etc., the property of N. F. PATON, Esq.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 19, 1895.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

THE only further telegraphic commercial news to hand through Reuter since that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date is a correction of the figures previously given for the total Visible Supply of Cotton, which should be 3,480,000 bales for all Europe; and the Cotton in sight at New York on Friday, which was 2,950,000 bales compared with 2,620,000 bales visible at the end of the previous season. We now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	230,000	365,000	292,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	82,000	130,000	99,000
" " Continent	75,000	123,000	50,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,024,060	2,971,000	2,374,000
" exports to U. K. do.	517,000	810,000	701,000
" " to Continent do.	564,000	935,000	673,000
" Stock in the Ports	950,000	1,064,000	1,036,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,480,000	3,668,980	3,586,400
" " Surats	140,000	145,510	142,980

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	933,000	718,460	811,690
" London	6,000	8,000	5,300
American Afloat	160,000	400,000	385,000
East Indian "	9,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,108,000	1,136,460	1,211,990
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-32d.	3d.	4⅛d.
" Good Dhollera	4 15-16d.	2½d.	3⅝d.
Difference	15-32d.	½d.	½d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,36,762
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,71,839
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	59,58,567
Government Securities	Dec.	"	8,50,413
Other Authorized "	Unchanged.		
Loans on Govt. "	Dec.	"	6,87,332
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	4,77,574
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,05,945
Cash	Dec.	"	53,23,279

The large falling off in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank in the past week, say of some 53¼ lakhs, at 376¼ lakhs, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, is due mainly to heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of 59¼ lakhs, which may be accounted for by the necessity of remitting to the Mofussil for the financing of the new Cotton crop now arriving much more freely at some of the district marts than was the case at this time last year. In the item of Bills Discounted, in which one would look for a growing increase in the same connection, the additions in the week under notice is only about half that shown in the week preceding; while in Loans there was a material diminution; the net increase in trade requirements being 57¼ lakhs, compared with 9¼ lakhs in the week before. The cash balance was further reduced by withdrawals of Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating about 6 lakhs; but on the other hand, it was replenished to the extent of some 8½ lakhs by the realization of Government Securities.

COTTON has remained steady in tone here to-day and unchanged in value, with business upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 500 bales of "Fine" old Dhollera; and 150 bales of ready new Chandur, at Rs. 218; while the Mills have taken 500 bales of ready new stuff, consisting of 200 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 223; and Julgaum, at Rs. 207¼/8; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 176 per candy.

To-day's official telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts report further rain not exceeding an inch in any place—at Barsee, Sholapore and Hubli; but no damage therefrom is reported, and it is stated that in the last-named district the Cotton plants are flourishing, and could scarcely look better. In the other parts of the Cotton area the weather was bright and seasonable, and reports are favourable, except from Delhi in the Bengal circle, where rain was much needed generally.

WHEAT has been a quiet market to-day with the usual small expert business passing; and prices are all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-0-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-14-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-9-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to-day to a moderate extent by shippers, the feeling having been steady at half to one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-3-0 to Rs. 7-4-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-11-0	
Do. Red	" 6- 5-0 to " 6-6-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0 to " 42-8-0	"
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0 to " 41-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,576	bales.
Wheat	15,749	cwts.
Linseed	2,422	"
Rapeseed	3,327	"
Gingellyseed	18,642	"
Poppyseed	633	"
Castorseed	3,108	"
Rice	10,991	"

FREIGHTS remain depressed for immediate shipment. Marseilles has been done at 7s. 6d. to 7s. per ton, and buyers forward have become shy, and will also work only at very low rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter only having been reported; and of Bank Telegraphic a little was placed at our above quotations. The enquiry, however was very limited, and later in the day Telegraphic and Demand were done at 1s. 1 23-32d., the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	1·45¼	"

forward quotations being 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 27-32d. for sterling Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 1-16 for Money, and 106⅞ for Account, from which rates advanced 1-16 per cent. in a steady market; but at the close this was lost, and opening rates were again quoted.

SHARES.—There is still but little doing in this market, and the following are the only changes in our list this evening, which it will be noticed are as often in buyers' as sellers' favour. Alliance and Lukhmidas Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5 each; while Swadeshi, have declined Rs. 5; and Mazagaon, Rs. 2½. In Presses Prince of Wales and Volkarts, have advanced Rs. 15 each; and East India, Rs. 5. In miscellaneous shares Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th November 1895, compared with the Statement of 9th November, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 9. Rs.	Nov. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1 00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,82,751	58,45,989
Do. do. at Branches	29,96,956	28,25,117
Other Deposits	5,61,17,247	5,01,58,680
Post Bills	5,879	9,628
Credits, undrawn	25,98,729	27,10,130
Rs.	8,31,01,562	7,66,49,544
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	87,09,366	78,58,953
Other authorised Securities	42,22,322	42,22,322
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	49,09,810	49,47,197
Loans do. do. do.	71,86,213	64,98,881
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,44,74,070	1,49,51,644
Dead Stock	3,97,982	3,97,983
Stamps and Stationery	23,358	23,348
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,03,088	1,02,143
Cash	4,29,70,353	3,76,47,074
Rs.	8,31,01,562	7,66,49,544

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—November 11, at Umballa Cantonment, the wife of W H Bell, Government Railway Police, of a daughter.

BUNBURY—November 9, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Capt W E Bunbury, D A A G, of a son.

FARWELL November 11, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Lieut-Colonel W C Farwell, of a son.

FURNELL—November 13, at Royapuram, the wife of Sergt H A Furnell, Overseer, P W D, of a daughter.

GRANT—November 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of G R Grant, of North Lakhimpur, Assam, of a daughter.

SALEW—November 10, at Bareilly, N-W P, the wife of George Salew, Commissariat Transport Dept, of a son (prematurely).

WALKER—November 9, at Gorakhpur, N-W P, the wife of James Walker, of a daughter.

WEIR—November 6, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Surgn-Major R R Weir, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLY—CROYDON—November 10, at St Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev Father Joseph Carroll, Florence Maria Croydon, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Wrixon, of Jubbulpore, to William Graham Goodenough Bayly, P W Accounts.

DEATHS.

APCAR—November 12, at 11, Russell Street, Calcutta, Alexander Arratoon Apcar, aged 72 years.

COOKE—November 1, at Akyab, Burma, Theodore Robert Cooke, formerly of John Ogilvy, Hay and Co. Inquiries may be addressed to G. W. Cooke, Akyab.

MACKENZIE—November 15, at St Thomas' Mount, Kenneth Bruce, son of A T Mackenzie, P W D, aged 1 year and 7 months.

REHLING—November 11, at Tukvar, Darjiling, Mrs C C Rehling, widow of the late Captain J Rehling, of Batavia.

SALEW—November 11, at Bareilly, Harry Cyril Howell, the infant son of George and Lily Salew, Commissariat Transport Dept.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1895.

THE home papers received by the last mail and the letters of correspondents show that the telegram from Hong Kong stating that a Treaty between Russia and China giving the Muscovite a right of anchorage for his fleets in the harbour of Port Arthur, and permitting the continuation of the great Siberian Railway through Chinese territory to Vladivostock, with a branch line to Port Arthur, caused immense sensation in London. The *Times* assumed the substantial accuracy of this communication, in which it was probably right, but asserted that it was "startling," in which it was certainly mistaken. The same statement had been made in Continental and even in many of the London papers some time before. To our readers, at all events, such a telegram would not have come as a bolt from the blue. On the 9th of July last we wrote: "The successes of the Japanese in the late war, and the ends they endeavoured to secure in the peace dictated to their vanquished enemy have had for their immediate result the hastening on of the building of the Siberian Railway and an important improvement in its alignment which will make Russia as paramount in the Yellow Sea as she has been in the Euxine since 1871." Long before that we predicted that the summary abolition of the Chinese Protectorate in the Korea would be made a pretext by Russia to strengthen her position in that region, and that if the understanding with Great Britain to mutually respect the *status quo* in that Peninsula still obtained, there was nothing to prevent the Northern Power from seeking a compensating advantage in Manchuria, which would enable the Siberian line to reach Vladivostock without making a costly detour through a mountainous and barren country. That anticipation has been fulfilled to the letter. The *Times* is lost in astonishment that such a scheme could have been conceived and pressed upon the acceptance of China without the trained experts representing Great Britain and the other Powers at Pekin knowing anything about a proposal so audacious. It is even stated that no one had ever conceived the possibility of such a denouement. To our certain knowledge the whole scheme, including the right to harbour the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, was anxiously canvassed in political circles in London and in the Continental capitals some weeks before the Hong Kong telegram of the 24th October was published. The new alignment was clearly indicated, as was the intention to avoid the Sacred City of Moukden. The number of Russian military and civil engineers to be employed on the work was mentioned in the Vienna and some of the London papers. It is surprising that this important piece of intelligence should have wholly escaped the attention of Printing House Square. If the British Minister at Pekin and Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office were wholly in ignorance of the existence of a plan which our contemporary describes as audacious beyond parallel, the fault was their own. They could have learned all about it by consulting the ordinary channels of information, or by employing the services of a newspaper cutting agency of ordinary diligence.

It was quite a matter of course that the Foreign Office should disclaim all knowledge of the subject. The Russian Legation was equally in the dark. The Press, generally, while affecting to regard the news of such a treaty as premature, were at one in holding that if the statement be not true to-day, it will be to-morrow. While giving due weight to the declaration published by Reuter, obviously inspired by the Russian Foreign Office, that no such treaty as that alleged exists, it is difficult to suppose that General Dalgoutchoff, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, was absolutely romancing when he told the leading citizens of Vladivostock on the 25th September not to be discouraged by the fact that the Siberian Railway would be carried across Manchuria, and that part of the Russian fleet would in future be stationed at Port Arthur, for the Northern Fort would still be the administrative centre of the Province and a port of great importance. What is doubtless true in the official denial is that the concessions made, or about to be made, by China have not been embodied in a treaty. A Convention or a Memorandum would answer every purpose under the actual circumstances. We think so, too, as the Power which with her allies compelled Japan to evacuate the Liao Tung Peninsula, and provided the indemnity to be paid in gold to Japan, would in the very nature of things endeavour to secure important advantages as the price of her intervention. That intervention was made effective at the cost of great military and naval preparations required to meet the political risks involved in taking up such a position. It was also necessary to provide for the safety of a remote Province in the presence of a new naval and military Power in the North Pacific which did not disguise its ambition to subordinate China to her own policy. A well-informed writer in *Blackwood* recently expressed surprise that neither during the war nor in the agitation which followed the conclusion of peace, did the English press or English statesmen make an effort to realise the serious position created for Russia by the new Japanese pretensions. While Japan was annexing Port Arthur and the whole Peninsula of which it is the apex, and virtually becoming the Suzerain of China by the acquisition of the great fortresses commanding the maritime approach to Pekin, nothing was spoken of but Russian designs and Russian ambition. Japan is the chief, because the first, offender, for it was her over-reaching ambition which destroyed the equilibrium in the Far East—a revolution, the full effects of which cannot yet be measured. Japan not only furnished an excuse, but a motive, and in some sort a justification for the action of Russia. Had things remained on their old footing that Power would have had no interest in precipitating vast changes in a region 12,000 miles from her military and naval bases in Europe. The completion of the Siberian Railway will, it is true, abridge that distance, but Russia will still have to send troops and stores five thousand miles before they can reach the Pacific Coast. Moreover, the railway for three thousand miles passes through territory contiguous to the Chinese frontier, and might if China were hostile be easily cut at almost any point on that immense line. Japan purposed to gain an ascendency in the councils of China which might at any time render the great trunk railway perfectly useless to Russia as a means of communication with Eastern Siberia. It is idle to suppose that the most far-sighted and politic Government in the world would fail to see what was intended, or hesitate to take the steps necessary to safeguard her interests.

It is to be wished that the British Government had been as quick to discern and as prompt to avert the danger involved in the endeavour to make China the vassal of the Empire of the Rising Sun. We failed to recognise the real nature of the challenge flung down by Japan to the European Powers. It required the combined intervention of Russia, France, and Germany to preserve China from dismemberment and vassalage in furtherance of the ulterior designs of the new Island Power. At a time when opinion in England is disposed to re-consider our traditional attitude towards the Eastern Question as it affects Turkey, and to recognise that Russia has interests which have to be considered as well as those of the other Powers, it would be wise to approach the new and far larger question of the Far East in the same equitable spirit. We can the better afford to recognise the interests of others since we are in a position to claim the same consideration in the nearer and the Further East for our own. Our naval supremacy cannot be disputed; at any moment Great Britain can place an overwhelming maritime force in the Northern Pacific. In India we have a military base half the distance of the Russian, with a magnificent army of 200,000 men which could make itself felt to some purpose, if—which God forbid—we should come to blows with any Power European or Asiatic in the remoter East. If readiness for war be a guarantee of peace, we can count on making our voices heard, and our rights and interests respected without moving a ship or firing a shot. It goes without saying that if Russia threatens the interests of Great Britain, the identical course which she resisted with so much energy and success when taken by Japan to her detriment, will, in its turn, meet an equally strenuous resistance from us. The situation is in many respects unprecedented and may lead to new developments requiring the firmness and skill of the most practised diplomacy. From this point of view we rejoice to see the statement, which we can only hope is well-founded, that Lord Dufferin, who is about to vacate the arduous and anxious position of Ambassador in Paris, will relieve the Prime Minister of some of the more anxious cares of State. It is no disparagement to Lord Salisbury to say, that great as is his experience and personal authority in European politics, it would be a distinct advantage to have that experience and authority reinforced by the presence at the Foreign Office of Lord Dufferin. As ambassador at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Rome and Paris, our former Viceroy has acquired an unrivalled familiarity with the aims and aspirations of all our friendly rivals and nearest neighbours.

IN another column we publish the report of an interview which one of our representatives was granted, the other day, with one of the Zanzibar State officials on the subject of the slave-trade. This may be taken as to some extent a reply to the allegations of Mr. Donald Mackenzie, who was sent out to East Africa by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to curse the Zanzibar slave-trade, and accordingly did so, though as a matter of fact there is no "slave-trade" in the sense of the term in which Mr. Mackenzie uses it. There are slaves whose existence is sanctioned by the British Government, but there is no recognised slave-trade as alleged. British cruisers are employed to suppress the illicit attempts to trade in slaves, but among the slaves whose retention is approved by the British agents there is neither buying nor selling. Every child of slave parents is free, and even without State interference in a few years the slaves will now become free in a wider sense than Mr. Mackenzie asks for, inasmuch as the present generation will see the last of them. Mr. Mackenzie lets his zeal run away with him when he says that at Chaki-Chaki he found a number of prisoners, male and female, heavily chained and fettered. He thought: "Surely these men and women must be dreadful criminals, or murderers, or they must have committed similar crimes, and are now awaiting their doom." He inquired of them all why they were there. The only real criminal was one who had stolen a little rice from his master. All the others, he found, were wearing those "ponderous chains and fetters because they had attempted to run away from their cruel masters and gain their freedom." If Mr. Mackenzie had stayed in England and gone to a military prison, he would have found a number of prisoners with their heads disfigured, wearing a hideous garb, and heavily fettered and chained because they had attempted to run away from their cruel masters and gain their freedom. Mr. Mackenzie on the Zanzibar slave-trade forcibly re-calls the story of Don Quixote and the windmill. Mr. Mackenzie makes out that British Indian merchants are to a great extent responsible for the continuance of slavery, and he says that British Indians finance the slave-trade. Such, however, is not the case. Native subjects of British India, that is to say Khojas, are interested in the clove trade, and they finance clove cultivators. The clove cultivators employ the so-called slaves because they know labour supply is available. But that is a very different thing from financing the slave-trade. As a matter of fact, the "slaves" are very much better off than the slaves in the sweating shops in the East End of London, where nominally free, the unfortunate people cannot earn sufficient to make ends meet. The slaves in Zanzibar, nominally bond, can do more than that. Their wants are few; the money they earn does more than supply them. Their "owner" must provide them with food and such clothing as they need. People at home do not know the small wants of coolies and slaves in the way of both food and clothing, or they would declare that the lot of a Zanzibar slave is in many ways preferable to that of a Bombay coolie.

THE Royal Commission on Indian expenditure was about to resume its inquiries at the India Office when the mail left, but after a few sittings it was expected to adjourn until next February. The immediate labours of the Commission are likely to terminate with Mr. Jacob's examination and cross-examination. There is every sign, however, we are told, that the sittings of the Commission will be protracted. The Indian Reform Party has asked that interim reports may be issued—a method which was expressly contemplated in the proclamation appointing the Commission. The official witnesses other than those who are employed at the India Office will, we learn from a London correspondent, for the most part be sent over by the Government of India. In the case of the independent witness—members, for example of the Bombay Presidency Association or the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha—doubts are expressed as to whether the expenses of such witnesses will be defrayed by the Government. The Commissioners are, at any rate, writes our correspondent, empowered to call before them such persons as they deem likely to afford information on the subject of the Commission. It has been suggested that there are some aspects of Indian finance—for example, the apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India—upon which Lancashire might suitably submit evidence through witnesses or in the form of a memorandum, or in both ways.

REGARDING the appointment of a Minister to Siam, in succession to Mr. J. G. Scott, some correspondence has appeared in the home papers, it being felt that a post of such importance at the present time should not be left to a Secretary instead of a Minister. France has appointed a minister, but the officer England wants is at present employed elsewhere. It is believed, however, that as Mr. Scott helped the Foreign and India Office to settle the Mekong and other questions in Indo-China, he will be sent back to the position of British representative in Bangkok. The sooner the appointment is made, writes a Paris correspondent, the better for British interests in Siam, for the French representative there is particularly active just now.

WE understand that at the meeting of urgency of the Corporation, convened for Thursday next, Messrs. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Bapuji P. Wadia will be duly put up for nomination to the vacant Municipal auditorship. The former gentleman is a relative of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

THE congratulatory dinner to Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, to be given by his European and Native friends at "Mazagon Castle," the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has been fixed for Saturday, the 14th proximo.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th October, 1895, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1894 of 47,690 maunds and Rs. 13,518 in the earnings.

THE Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has signified its consent to raise the necessary capital for the construction of the branch railway from Arcot station to Arcot town, a distance of 6¼ miles, by the issue of 3 per cent. debentures.

THE reported conversion of Mr. Le Mesurier, a distinguished member of the Ceylon Civil Service, to the faith of Islam should remind us (writes a *Westminster Gazette* correspondent) "that conversions of Christians to eccentric religious systems, although uncommon, are by no means unknown. Lord George Gordon, the instigator of the anti-Popery riots of 1780 in London which bear his name, became a convert to Judaism, and adopted Jewish customs. Edward Lysaght, a distinguished Irish barrister and Anti-Union song writer, became a Mahomedan. Lady Hester Stanhope Pitt's gifted niece, who died in Syria in 1839, is supposed to have had similar religious leanings. Lord Wolseley's evidence on this subject is remarkable. Speaking in Dublin on September 27 last, he said:—'I do not think that it is generally known, but we have in the British Army—I mean among Englishmen—Mahomedans, Buddhists, and many Jews, as well as those of the various denominations of the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths. All these are acceptable, and are willingly received in these homes. As I am talking about religion it may interest you also to tell you—to show how cosmopolitan our Army is—that I know at the present moment a colonel of the Army, who is a great friend of mine, who has recently become a Jew, and a most estimable man he is. I know another also who has become a Buddhist.'"

MOUNTED on "General," a fine Irish hunter, belonging to Alderman Batty Langley, M.P., Khama, the African chief, who has been paying Sheffield a visit, had a spirited run on Tuesday last with Lord Galway's hounds in North Nottinghamshire. Khama is a fine horseman. With a good seat and splendid nerve, he appeared quite at home, and derived great enjoyment from his experience. Khama, who had one attendant, was accompanied by his host, Alderman Langley. A stout fox broke at Belby Flush. Khama manifested an excited pleasure as he saw Reynard stealing sharply away, with the hounds in full cry close after him. When Reynard crossed the canal and the railway and got into Manton planting, the hunting became slow, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, including Khama, turned their horses' heads homewards. Those who remained followed the fox through Manton Wood, beyond which he was killed, and the brush has been sent on to Khama at Halifax. Khama told Alderman Langley once or twice of the enjoyment he had derived out of the sport, and how well he liked English horses and the English country. He was introduced to several members of the hunt, to whom, in his quiet dignified way, he made himself very agreeable. Having dined at Worksop, he caught the 4·26 train to Sheffield. At the Victoria Station he had to wait some time for the fast train to Halifax, and spent the time in the refreshment room, where, sitting near the fire, he was an object of curiosity to those who were there. So much did Khama appreciate the delights of fox-hunting that he told Alderman Langley he would like to go again, but was afraid his public engagements would compel him to deny himself the pleasure.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on October 30:—France has just annexed two small islands, Huahine and Bolabola, which, with the islands of Tahaa and Raiatea, from the archipelago of the Windward Islands, which are natural dependencies of Tahiti. In 1847 France and England both agreed to exercise no political action in these islands but the condominium establishing that arrangement came to an end on November 87, 1887, and it would appear that England, in exchange for advantages in the New Hebrides, consented to leave France a free hand in this archipelago. But, as the *Temps* says, the struggle for influence, in which the political agents of both countries had indulged, had left traces in the country, the natives were profoundly divided, and on various occasions the Tahi[illegible] authorities had to intervene by force of arms, [illegible] without succeeding in restoring peace. On Janu[illegible] 18 last an insurrection broke out at Huahine, [illegible] the Queen was overthrown and was replaced by a regent called Marama. M. Papinaud, Governor of Tahiti, sent to the islands the despatch boat Pourvoyeur. The result of the inquiry was t[illegible] the Minister for the Colonies sent out M. C[illegible] on a special mission. The telegram from [illegible] announces his complete success in reconciling the dominant cliques, and in annexing the islands without great difficulty.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS IN ASIATIC TURKEY CONTINUE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Latest advices state that the massacres of Christians continue at various points in Asia Minor.

THE ARMENIAN AGENT WIRES TO LONDON FOR HELP.

The Armenian Agent at Constantinople has telegraphed to London, imploring help to put an end to the carnage.

THE YOUNG TURKISH PARTY.

The leaders of the young Turkish Party disavow any personal hostility to the Sultan, and simply desire justice and individual liberty.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, Nov. 18.

Arthur Dacre, the actor, has murdered his wife, Amy Roselle, here, while she was asleep, and then committed suicide. It is believed that the tragedy was mutually arranged, owing to their Australian tour having been unsuccessful.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who arrived in the Clive, this morning, at Karachi, was met on board by the Commissioner. His Excellency proceeded by special train to the city station, where he was welcomed.

A Municipal address was presented to Lord Sandhurst. The president, in presenting the address, drew attention to the need for increased railway communication in Sind, and for the completion of the Pachpadra-Shadipali Railway. The sanctioning of the Robri-Kotri Railway, with its bridge across the Indus, at Kotri, and the floating of the Southern Punjab Railway Company in England were causes for congratulation, and would remove in a measure the disadvantages under which Karachi has hitherto laboured.

The sewage farm, it was stated, is satisfactory. The water-works and drainage scheme need extension, and the Municipality hoped their applications to raise additional funds would meet with his Excellency's support, and that provision would also be made to represent the Sind Municipalities in the Legislative Council before the contemplated Municipal Amendment Act is discussed.

His Excellency, in reply, said that the completion of the Pachpadra-Shadipali Railway has the sanction of the Government of India and of the Government of Bombay, and that the applications of the Karachi Municipality for power to raise loans for the extension of the water-supply and drainage system would have careful attention.

Lord Sandhurst could not give a very encouraging reply as to the matter of the representation of the Sind Municipalities on the Legislative Council.

The Governor holds a levee in the Frere Hall, this evening.

The projected ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Municipal Offices has been postponed.

A SIKH AMOK.

A BRITISH OFFICER AND TWO NATIVE OFFICERS KILLED.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

At the Wanowrie Range, at 8-30, this morning, a Sepoy of the 7th Bombay Infantry ran amok, shooting one British Officer and two Native Officers. It appears that a team of the 7th Bombay Infantry came from their present station at Raipur for the Central Rifle meeting, and were firing a range. After firing on from 200 yards they were advancing to 300 yards, when suddenly the Sepoy commenced to run wildly about, threatening an ex-Subedar-Major of his own Regiment, and a retired pensioner, who had sauntered up to the range, prompted by natural interest to watch the firing of the late team. Several men tried to quiet him, but without avail, and before anyone could intervene, he raised his loaded rifle and shot the ex-Subedar dead on the spot, the bullet passing in at the neck. Then a Havildar of the same Regiment went forward with the intention of seizing him, but he was also fired at and killed on the spot, the bullet passing clean through the head. The Sepoy then commenced to fire indiscriminately until Lieutenant Riddell, of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who was acting for the Range Officer for the time being, attempted to disarm and arrest him ; but the Sepoy warned Lieutenant Riddell not to come near him as he did not want to shoot him, but that he would do so if he attempted to approach him. Lieutenant Riddell, evidently fearful of further mishap, went forward and tried to get near him. The Sepoy, however, fired, the shot passing through his arm. Lieutenant Riddell then made the last attempt, though his hand was severely wounded, to apprehend the Sepoy. The latter deliberately raised his rifle, and fired at Lieutenant Riddell. The bullet passed through the stomach, immediately under the heart. The Sepoy then ran about three hundred yards, reloaded his rifle, and took his boot, placing the muzzle of the rifle to his throat, and deliberately took his own life. The first two victims fell within twenty yards of each other ; Lieutenant Riddell being shot a hundred yards away ; and the Sepoy killing himself some three hundred yards further on. The Sepoy had some grudge against these two Native Officers of his regiment. He was a Jamedar, but was reduced to a Sepoy.

From the latest information to hand it appears that the Subedar-Major, whose name is Shaik Mohidin, came to see Colonel Fenton, his Commanding Officer, but the latter told him to see him at the Ranges.

Major-General Blundell, Commanding the District, Colonel Cockburn Curtis, and other officers who were present were naturally greatly shocked, and ordered the ranges to be at once closed. In the afternoon, Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, held an enquiry, and the bodies were then removed, those of the two Natives Officers to the 4th Rifles Hospital, and that of Lieutenant Riddell to the Wanowrie Hospital.

Major-General Blundell has issued a District Order, which deeply regrets to announce the death of Lieutenant Riddell, while gallantly attempting to arrest the armed Sepoy, who ran amok, and who had already killed two Native Officers.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN WOOD.

Captain Wood, 7th Bombay Infantry, will be tried by a general court-martial, to-morrow morning, on a charge of passing a cheque to a Bombay merchant when he had no funds in the bank. The defence will be that Captain Wood was under the impression that the funds existed to his credit. General Hogg, Commanding the Deesa District, is president ; and Colonel Fenton, his Commanding Officer, the prosecutor ; while the accused will be defended by Mr. Daly, barrister-at-law, of Bombay.

INTELLIGENCE WORK IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

The following officers have been deputed to Intelligence Work, Burma, during the present season :—Lieutenant Turner, Suffolks, to the Chin Hills ; Lieutenant Turners, Cornwalls, to the Myitkyina Column, against the Sana Kachins ; Lieutenant Carey, Inniskilling Fusiliers, to the Jade Mines ; Lieutenant Macquoid, Hyderabad Lancers, to the Northern Shan States ; and Captain Harvey, Royal Artillery, to the Southern Shan States.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

By and bye our county cricket secretaries will be meeting in London to arrange their fixture for next year, and at this meeting Mr. C. W. Alcock, the Surrey official, will undertake the task of making up a list of dates for the Australian team, which is to visit these shores next season. It may at once be admitted that the work could not have been placed in better hands. Mr. Alcock is a man who wields very considerable influence, and has a very happy knack of exerting this influence at precisely the right moment. With the all-powerful Surrey club behind the venture, its success must be well-nigh ensured. Somebody has said it is an Englishman's privilege to grumble ; it is no less true that if he grumbles he usually finishes up with paying. Now I feel disposed just now to take advantage of the so-called privilege, and indulge in a little grumble concerning the proposed visit of the Australians. I am beginning to think that these tours are nothing more or less than money-making speculations, and that cricket is but a very secondary consideration. We have seen a good deal of Australian cricket during the last decade or two, and I am by no means persuaded that next year's tour is in the best interests of the game. With the number of first-class counties increased as they have been, it will certainly be a matter of some difficulty to make the arrangements so fit in as to give all our own counties so good a trial against their neighbours as must appear desirable to all who have English cricket at heart. True, there have sprung up in the colonies during the last few years several young giants with bat and ball, and there are doubtless a good number of people on this side anxious to see Iredale, Troth, Moses, and some of the other new blood Australia has at her command. Everyone, I am sure, will agree that it is best to keep up our amicable relations with the Melbourne authorities, and if the team comes we shall do our best to give them a good reception and a thrashing or two into the bargain, if we are able. Perhaps it is too late in the day now to go more fully into the expediency of the proposed visit, but my grumble does not end here. Like our good friend, Mr. Hornby, I believe in a spade being called a spade, and if the Australian players come to these shores and pocket some hundreds of pounds each as their share of the speculation I maintain that in all fairness they should be classed as professionals. I am perfectly well aware that this may appear rank heresy to some of our thin-skinned amateurs, and is likely enough to be loftily pooh-poohed by the people who preach purity of sport and pocket all they can get at the same time. But why should they not be classed as professionals just as much as Briggs, Richardson, or Lockwood. It may suit our elastic consciences to regard these men who make big incomes out of the game as amateurs, but it is not very creditable to our reputation as straightforward, plain-speaking Englishmen. Of course the charge cannot be laid at the door of the Australians alone: they have simply followed a pernicious example. I suppose every copper of the expenses of the tour round England will be guaranteed before the players leave the shores of Australia, and I should be very much surprised indeed to learn that thr cracks left their homes without a sum of money being guaranteed them at the completion of the match list. If this be so, then let us look at the facts as they are, and endeavour to get the square pegs in the square holes.

IS DR. GRACE A PROFESSIONAL ?

This is, I am aware, a very ticklish topic to touch upon. And yet it should not be so. Surely there should be no more difficulty about approaching the status of W. G. Grace any more than discussing the standing of Arthur Shrewsbury or Richard Daft. What possible difference has either one title or the other made to the actual position of the latter famous player ? He has figured as an amateur and as a professional, but to the world he has been Richard Daft all the same. To-day Dr. W. G. Grace stands head and shoulders above every one as a cricketer, and I would ask, with all diffidence, whether or not the " pot has been kept a-boiling " by his abilities in the cricket field ? The nation's tribute to the man who has done so much for the geratest of our English games has been superbly earned, and he would be a churl who would begrudge him a single penny of the money subscribed. Let me write myself down as one of his warmest and loyalist admirers ; he has thrilled me as no other cricketer could do, and in my way I have taken occasion to put upon record my worship of the man more than once or twice. We can call Dr. Grace an amateur if we like, but surely the term is a misnomer, and therefore I would be as frank with our own players as with the Australians, and bring all under the same category who play for pecuniary gain. To quibble about our champion must at all times savour of ungraciousness, and it must always be said, to his everlasting credit, that he has shown such an abiding love for the game for its own sake that his example has been of untold value. No player could have done as he has without a pure and unswerving affection for the grand old game. Seeing how delightfully mixed all our sports and pastimes are becoming over this amateur and professional question, I am not sure whether or not it would be better to destroy once and for all this question of class distinction. Some day it may come about without any effort of our leaders in these matters, and then we may be discovered wondering why we kept up the farce so long.

" CHOPPY " WARBURTON.

Those who remember the old long-distance runner in the early days of his professional career must feel inclined to marvel at the immense progress he has made since he sought the sunny shores of France. It is sixteen years now since Warburton got his name first inscribed as amateur champion at four miles, and the ups and downs which have fallen to his share have been numerous and varied. At his best he was a remarkably good long-distance man, and when Dobell and J. G. Alkin used to run in the colours of the Stoke Victoria Athletic Club the Staffordshire organisation could place a formidable team of runners on the path. At one time it was the custom of the Stoke A.C. to make life members of athletes winning certain races, and by this means they could claim many celebrities who, of course, were attached to other clubs ; but whether the custom still prevails I cannot state. Many and many a grand race have I witnessed at the go-ahead Staffordshire town, for the prizes were of good value, and the management of the best. The one mile handicap was always one of the tit-bits of the meeting, and many a smart runner has reserved himself for the race in August. Warburton brought as much distinction as here and there another to the club, but when he thought amateurism was played out he had no compunction about turning professional. One of the little yarns he is fond of telling about himself concerns a certain " trial " he ran for a few of his friends, and as it confirms his reputation for stamina and gameness he is not averse to keeping it green in his memory. On one occasion a match having been made for a biggish stake over a distance of fifty miles, it was arranged by his backers and friends that he should be treated to what, in sporting parlance, is termed a trial spin. It was in the late summer time, and the timekeepers and others prepared themselves for a long stay. Warburton was always a plodder, and so refreshments and lamps were prepared at the official table, it being the intention of his friends to let him run the full distance, so that times might be compared. The arrangements being completed in every way. Warburton started on his long and wearisome journey, and reeled off lap after lap like the stayer he was. Whether it was the warmth of the summer evening, or the potency of the refreshments, has never been made quite clear, but certain it is that as the night wore on the timekeepers and lap-scorers grew drowsy and eventually fell into the soundest of sleeps. Meanwhile the gallant " Choppy " strode on mile after mile in blissful ignorance of the true state of affairs. The moon shone in summer splendour, and the stars blinked and winked bewitchingly. And still poor " Choppy " ran on. Towards midnight, however, he thought a refresher would not come amiss, and he called out to the managers of the trial. Getting no response, he stopped running, and going to the table where the lanterns were still burning he found the whole lot of his friends fast asleep. Here I have to make a confession. No words of mine can possibly do justice to this part of the story as told by Warburton. It must be heard to be properly appreciated. The charmingly innocent manner in which the victim of the drowsy onzs declares that he might have been running until daylight had he not stopped for a drink, and so discovered how the land lay is excruciatingly droll. He has not run a fifty miles' trial since, I believe.

" CHOPPEE " IN FRANCE.

The hold he has since secured in cycling circles on the Continent since then is little short of marvellous. Having been through nearly every phase of amateurism and professional racing, and having a rugged, bluff heartiness and outspokenness distinctly his own, he has " caught on," as the phrase goes, immensely in France, Paris being his headquarters. I am not sure indeed, whether he would not consider it disrespectful to refer to him as a trainer now ; he is a director-in-chief. His assistants may roll up their sleeves, prepare oils and embrocations and what not, but " Choppee " looks on and pulls the strings. He can be as garrulous as a fish woman or as mute and mysterious as a sphynx. And he plays his part perfectly in the great game of " bluff " which enters so largely in modern cycle racing. To do him the barest justice, let it be recorded that he has made the most of his opportunities, and the apparently worn-out and somewhat despondent " Choppy " of a year or two back is not the same man who holds, it is supposed, world's cycling records in the hollow of his hand. Let me give an instance of the great Mr. " Arrangement's " astuteness. Not so long ago, certain English gentlemen entered into some kind of agreement, either implied or otherwise, whereby Warburton was to provide a pacing quadruplet—a cycle propelled by a quartet of riders, and invaluable as a pacing instrument—and the riders, for the purpose of securing the defeat of certain foreign riders in a fifty miles championship for professionals, and the following day to do the like in the amateur event. I saw both races, and without exaggerating in the least, I may say that more perfect pacing has never been seen on any track than we saw that day. It was little Michael, the Welsh boy, who was paced ; it was he, too, who won. The victory was no narrow one either, Michael beat his opponents by miles, and jumped out of his saddle with scarcely a sign of fatigue. Such was the value of " Choppy's " assistance and arrangements. We all expected to see the Englishman brought through a winner on the following day. But something happened, and the old Lancashire athlete took different sides the next day. Meeting him on the morning of the race, he explained with the most charming naivete that he thought it only right to give the foreigners a chance, seeing how ignominiously they had been beaten the previous day. There was a world of meaning in his expression, as he went off with his characteristic hobble. " We must live and let live, you know." Warburton again pulled the strings without taking off his coat, and that day a Dutch cyclist, paced by " Choppy's " crew as few know how to pace, won the big prize, and the individual who effected the arrangements is allowed to live, as he put it, and I should say, in comparative luxury, too. On one occasion some of the enterprising journalists of Paris got him " killed " in a cab accident, and a few days later " Choppy " had the extreme pleasure of reading the most tender obituary notice. His age is somewhat uncertain, and he has been known to make a mistake, I believe, in trying to guess it himself. We will return to the wanderer some of these next days.

AN ANATHEMA.

Here is something perhaps a little lighter than Warburton's doings. It is not new, but is extemely forceful. Jean Paul Richter, having observed that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word " halt," would do it in this strain : " You soldiers, all fo you, now mind, I order you, as soon as I have finished speaking, to stand still, every-one of you, on the spot where you happen to be ; don't you hear me ? Halt, I say, all of you !" To this a strong-minded American woman, in one of the newspapers, commented as follows :—" Now, Monsieur Jean, it was an unlucky day you wrote that sentence. May you never hear anything but that little concise word, ' No ' from every rosy lip you meet. May you ' halt ' wifeless through life ; may your buttons be snappish, your strings knotty, and your stockings full of holes. May your boot-jack be missing, your feet corned, your shaving water be cold ; your razor dull, your hair stand up, and your collar lie down ; may your beard be porcupiny, your whiskers thinly settled, your mustachios curl the wrong way ; may your coffee be muddy, your toast smoky, and your tea water-bewitched. And, with a never-dying desire for affection, may you crawl through creation a meek, miserable, nasty, forlorn, fidgetty, fussy, ridiculous, ruined, ragged old bachelor. Amen !"

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., yesterday. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aitken, Mr and Mrs R
Aubrey, Mrs
Barlow, Mr P
Baylay, Col C A
Bernard, Mr, Mrs and infant
Birley, Mrs
Bowen, Mrs and infant
Broadfoot, Mrs and maid
Brown, Lieut
Brunton, Mr B
Campion, Mr and Mrs R W
Cameron, Mr J
Cathrall, Mr A
Chase, Miss R
Childers, Mrs Eardley
Christie, Mrs M
Clark, Mrs W E
Cleveland, Mr and Mrs
D'Arcy, Miss E
David, Mrs
Drennan, Mr
Drysdale, Miss
Dunn, Miss
Dunsterville, Mrs, infant and ayah
Eaton, Miss M R
Edge, Surg-Lieut-Col, Mrs and child
Ferrell, Miss
Flavell, Mr R E
Frizelle, Mr A
Fox, Mr H
Finlay, Miss
Fildes, Mr S G
Finch, Mr
Gill, Mr and Mrs J E and infant
Heaven, Mr F G
Harding, Miss
Hotham, Miss
Hodgson, Mr J F
Heaven, Miss K
Hordern, Mr and Miss A
Hay, Lieut L T
Keene, Mrs and infant
Lang, Mrs, 3 children & nurse
Lyle, Mrs
Langan, Mrs
Mawson, Miss
Madden, Miss
Moffatt, Mrs and child
Molloy, Mr
Moir, Mrs
Nugent, Mrs, 2 infants & maid
O'Dowda, Mrs
O'Connor, 2 Misses
Prior, Mrs R D and 2 children
Poocck, Mr and Mrs S J
Peebles, Mrs
Phillips, Mrs F and 2 children
Pemberton, Mr Leigh
Ptolemy, Miss B
Riley, Mr T H
Reid, Mrs
Sevenoaks, Mr and Mrs R L
Smetham, Miss
Smallwood, Mr and Mrs
Smallwood, Mr A, jun
Sullivan, Mr and Mrs
Spence, Miss M
Sims, Mr Proctor
Thomson, Mrs S J, 5 children and governess
Thompson, Mrs H M
Tunbridge, Miss
Turner, Miss A
Thompson, Dr
Webb, Mrs L K
Were, Miss
Whitestone, Surg Capt C W H
Walker, Col I Campbell
Walker, Mrs
Weir, Mrs and 2 children

FROM BRINDISI.

Arthur, Mr A
Aspinall, Capt and Mrs H
Aldam, Mr and Mrs
Atkinson, Mrs and maid
Asquith, Mr and Mrs
Barnes, Mr F C
Bear, Mr E G
Burder, Mr and Mrs H
Crowther, Rev and Mrs F N
Cournenve, Mr & Mrs S de la
Cox, Capt
Cole, Mr W H
Campbell, Miss
Cox, Mrs P J
Finlay, Mr J
Fraser, Mr A
Foster, Mr and Mrs H W
Goffin, Mr and Mrs H J and child
Gill, Mr H
Giffard, Lieut C L
Glade, Mr D H
Goldsmith, Mr
Hadwen, Mr J W
Hickson, Major
Harris, Mr J
James, Mrs
Joseph, Mr H G
Kumar Shri Bawawala of Wadia
Luke, Mr P V
Lees, Mr R O
McDonnell, Mr A
Morrison, Mr & Mrs McLaren
Moore, Mr C H and valet
Mitchell, Mrs, child and maid
Macpherson, Mr
McConaghey, Capt A
Mackie, Mr and Mrs A W
McBlaine, Mr F
Patman, Mr H G
Parkinson, Major
Robinson, Mr and Mrs H Douglas
Radcliffe, Major A W T
Sharman, Mr E H
St. Ledger, Mr H B
Seymour, Mrs, Miss and 2 maids
Scott, Major
Sunderland, Mr J B
Shakespear, Mr W
Stanton, Major
Stephenson, Mr T
Simpson, Mr A F
Salinger, Mr
Turner, Mr H B H
Thomas, Mr J P
Walton, Mr H R
Wylie, Mr and Miss
Waddington, Mr & Miss C W
Wederburn, Mr
Wilson, Capt and Mrs
Willis, Mrs R A

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Solano Mr E J.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Pennington, Major.

FOR SYDNEY.—Bruce, Mr D G.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Frozelli, Mr A
Hart-Davies, Mr T
Hudson, Mr H
Keene, Mr
Wilson, Miss E

FOR PENANG.—Skinner, Hon A M.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Napier, Hon, Mrs and Miss
Reddick, Mrs G

FOR some time past petty thefts have been reported at Ekbalpore. Mr. Peterson, Inspector of the local thannah, on Tuesday night succeeded in detecting the rogues, who turned out to be a gang of lads from eight to twelve years of age. Seven or eight of them had entered the house of a rich Mahomedan by scaling a wall nine feet high. Two were arrested by the inspector. On Wednesday they were charged before Mr. Abdool Kader, Police Magistrate of Alipore. They confessed their guilt. His Worship sentenced them to be detained in the Alipore Reformatory School for five years.

THE GOA MUTINY.

DELAYS IN SENDING THE EUROPEAN TROOPS FORWARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 16.

THERE were rumours that the newly-arrived troops from Portugal would be promptly sent to the front, but the probabilities are now in a different direction, and it seems likely that many weeks will elapse before a forward movement can be made. There are at present no commissariat arrangements that can be relied upon, a statement which is illustrated by the fact that the troops engaged at the first action on the 4th instant were kept without food for twenty-four hours. If European troops are sent out a Commissariat Department will have to be organised, as the food-supply in Satary is very poor, the villagers living on rice and grain. The conveyance of big guns and cavalry horses will tax the energies of the Transport Department, without having to send supplies forward. Considering all these circumstances it is more than probable that some weeks will pass before the expedition leaves Pangim for the front. His Highness the Duke of Oporto has for the present fixed his residence at Cabo with the Governor-General. They come to Pangim in the afternoon to transact business. Secret Council meetings are held, the deliberations being kept strictly confidential.

A second notification is published calling upon recruits for service to Africa, detailing conditions of pay, which will be about Rs. 30, half of which they can make payable to their families in Goa. The term of service is for three years, with a provision of return passage at Government expense. The Government now offers what the deserters have been clamouring for before they deserted. If their petitions had been heard in time there would have been no mutiny, and the trouble and expense for an expedition from Portugal would have been averted. Dada Ranes, who has crowned himself King of Satary, exercises his assumed prerogative of taxing the people, and levying duties on articles of merchandise passing through the country. He is making food provision by collecting rice and grain ; and the practice of passing receipts, which was adopted from the beginning is being scrupulously followed, so as not to lend colour to the transaction, that it is either a robbery or confiscation. The deserters are moving freely throughout the districts of Satary, but no depredations have been committed.

I forgot to mention the laudatoy Order published in the *Boletim Official* holding up the people of Aldona as an example to others in the heroic resistance they made to a gang of robbers who wanted to plunder the church. Out of thirty-five robbers some eighteen were killed, and five made prisoners and handed over to Government. The community of Aldona has passed a resolution to give pecuniary help to the families of those who were wounded and seriously injured in resisting the robbers. The effect of the brave action of the Aldonenes has been so wholesome that no more dacoities are heard from that time.

There is reason for the publication of an edict which has appeared in the *Boletim Official* calling upon all the Dessais, Accadares, Mocasdares, and proprietors in receipt of Government stipend to present themselves at the Government Secretariat within eight days on pain of forfeiture of their pensions and property. It is natural that the people of Novas Conquistas should have some sympathy for the revolters, but they should be forbidden either to help morally or materially these ruiners of peace. The Dessais receive pension to give assistance to Government in case of need, and it will be a good policy for Government to employ them and their followers to help the expeditionary force in putting down the rebels. I find several notifications in the *Boletim Official*. That referring to press law is most stringent and needlessly excessive. In this document all discussions, either favourable or unfavourable in respect to Government orders, have been prohibited. Nothing is to be said about military matters in respect to the suppression of the rebels. Nothing can be made public regarding the military affairs without Government permission. Even extracts from Lisbon papers, and translations from English journals regarding the military revolt, and the means need for suppressing the Mutiny are forbidden on pain of court-martial, and the suppression of the guilty newspapers. The order extends to Government departments in which any individual giving out information will be dismissed, and if the real culprit cannot be singled out for divulging secrets of the department the whole staff will be liable to dismissal.

The Arms Act is being put into force, and all those who possess fire arms are called upon to register their names within three days. This provision should have been taken many years ago, at least in respect to the people of Satary, who abuse the privilege. In future the acquisition of arms or their sale cannot be effected without registering the transaction in the respective departments. Notices are posted on public offices and other departments drawing attention to the several notifications promulgated by the Government, and strictly prohibiting any outsider to enter public offices or rooms which are set apart for the officials of the State. I have heard some complaints from your side that letters posted here have been delivered opened. I do not know how far this is true. But it is possible in the face of restrictions brought about by the execution of press law, that ordinary correspondence may also be subjected to an official censorship. The Government is bound not to have their plans disclosed to the enemy, and any restrictions to secure that end would be reasonable. But to prohibit the publication of facts which cannot influence the campaign will be an unnecessary obstruction to the communication of events in which the public is interested. Strict vigilance in regard to correspondence passing to and from the rebellious villages is needful, and would not be objected to by loyal subjects, but they gravely complain of other restrictions. Out of a dozen newspapers only two continued their publication. The *Ultramar* has made its reappearance, but I am sure in the face of the order quoted above making it penal to give information about the revolt, or to transcribe from journals from Portugal and British India, brings the mission of a journalist down to an absurd minimum. It is nothing else than a wholesale suppression of the press, which must last till the order is revoked. It is even reported that the press of the *Brado Indiano* has been destroyed by flinging out of doors the type and other materials, and making it impossible to publish any paper without the substitution of fresh printing material.

The *Boletim Official* issues an Order dissolving the Medical Board, composed of Drs. Raphael Antonio Pereira (president), Jose Maria da Costa Alvares, and Miguel Caetano Dias. Dr. R. A. Pereira has also been relieved of the post of Principal of the Military Hospital, and Dr. Antonio Augusto da Rocha has been appointed to substitute him. The latter gentleman is European, and the three former are Natives. The appointment of Dr. Raphael Pereira is covenanted, and he could not be got rid of without a ministerial order. Three is, however, one thing to be noted, that the Medical Board has been giving leave and disqualifying officers for further military service, while same are transferred, and others awaiting transference. The powers of the Medical Board are independent, but its action at the critical moment, when the services of the officers sent on leave are necessary, more scrupulous care should have been exercised. In British India officers on leave are re-called, but here they are sent away on pretext of sick leave. It is believed that a transference of several functionaries is on the tapis, and the dissolution of the Medical Board may be a first step towards attaining that object. We are in a state of anxiety on every side, and the tension is well nigh unbearable.

" THE Bitter City of the Respectable " forms the subject of a clever article in one of our weekly contemporaries :—" We want a novel of high society where the conversation is not every day and all day long upon topics which our benighted old grandmothers used to call unmentionable. We want, just once in a way, a heroine who marries the right man at a right time, in the right way, a theoryless mamma who is, in a mild manner, attached to her children, a young man, we are not ridiculous enough to say without a past altogether, but without a past which he is everlastingly thrusting down the reader's throat, a woman of thirty who has been comparatively virtuous, and a cynical bachelor who has not been superlatively abominable." The great truth that vice is more monotonous even than respectability needs sometimes to be publicly enunciated.

AFFAIRS IN ZANZIBAR.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

A PROMINENT official of the Zanzibar Government, who has lately been visiting Bombay, in the course of an interview with a representative of this paper, said that since the Dominion came under British protection in 1890, it has rapidly progressed, under the fostering care of the President of the Ministry, General Sir Lloyd William Mathews, K.C.M.G. During the four years Sir Lloyd has been at the head of affairs he has won golden opinions as a popular and capable officer by reason of his courtesy, his earnest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Protectorate, his readiness to assist the needy, and the statesmanlike methods he has adopted for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. Not only has the Imperial Government conferred upon him a K.C.M.G., but the German and Italian Governments have also duly appreciated his services by bestowing high orders upon him. The present Sultan, Syed Ahmed bin Thwain, came to the throne on the 5th of March, 1893. In the early part of his Sultanate he was regarded as an enlightened ruler, resembling in certain respects his late uncle, Syed Burgash ; but the expectations formed of him have not been fully realised, as his career has been spoilt by the Palace intrigues, which are so common a feature of Oriental Courts. However, this has not been so serious a matter as it would have been in the old days, since the real responsibility for the well-being of the State rests in the capable hands of the President of the Ministry and his advisers. The good results of the British protectorate are seen in every direction. Owing to the exertions of Sir Lloyd William Mathews, the latest scientific and sanitary principles have been adopted all over the island, and the health of the people has greatly improved in consequence. He has introduced many other works of utility, and signs of progress and civilisation are everywhere observable. The President of the Ministry is ably assisted in the Revenue Department by Mr. Strickland, the Collector of Customs, and the revenue is gradually increasing under their joint direction. The harbour service is also on a like prosperous and satisfactory footing, under the guidance of Captain Agnew, R.N.R. The Zanzibar Government possess a regular Military and Police force, which is strictly disciplined and well looked after by Captain Raikes, the energetic and popular acting Commander-in-Chief. In old times the Arab population of Zanzibar were a most fanatic and uncontrollable race, and it was not an easy task to govern them ; but a change for the better has come over them now that a settled form of Government is enjoyed. Indeed, some of them take a real interest in the promotion of good government. For instance, the assistance and advice received by the authorities from Sheikh Mahomed bin Saif have been of great value, and in other directions he has rendered many good services to the Zanzibar State.

As to the question which has of late engaged the attention of the British public in regard to Zanzibar, our informant said that slavery would be entirely abolished in the course of a few years. In common with others who have had special opportunities of studying the question on the spot, he believes that the work of emancipation will have to be a gradual one, if grave economic evils are to be avoided. The slaves still remaining in Zanzibar had been purchased before the decree passed by the late Sultan for stopping the trade was promulgated. Their number is decreasing, as the authorities keep a vigilant check on the owners of the slaves by increasing the police force and taking other necessary measures to prevent cruelty. The Zanzibar and Pemba coasts are carefully guarded by British cruisers, and this has the effect of altogether preventing not only the sale but the importation of slaves. The owners are learning to treat their human property with kindness and consideration, for they know that otherwise they would expose themselves to punishment and to the loss of their slaves. It was decreed in the time of Sultan Syed Khalifa that all the children born of slaves on and after the date of the proclamation were to be considered free-born, and to be at liberty to enjoy all the rights of citizenship. That decree is strictly enforced under the benign administration of Sir Lloyd William Mathews, who has laboured for the suppression of the trade for a period extending over twenty years. Any complaints brought before the Zanzibar Government regarding the treatment of slaves are most carefully considered, and punishment is meted out in cases where the offence is proved. Some of the Arabs have voluntarily given and are giving freedom to their serfs, knowing that in a short time the system will be quite extinct.

The result of this and other measures has been to raise the cost of labour during the past few years by 50 per cent., and to give an opening in Zanzibar for the employment of Asiatics. Our informant is strongly of opinion that Indian labour, which is now being introduced in the Pretectorate, will be productive of very good results, and will greatly benefit the traders, the labourers being much more sensible and useful than their African brethren. The climate is admirably suited for all classes of Indians, who can obtain a livelihood there with comparative ease. The soil of Zanzibar being fruitful and fertile, there is a great field there for enterprising natives to grow coffee and vanilla. Already there are about seven thousand natives of India domiciled in Zanzibar, engaged in different trades and occupations. One feature of the situation was particularly emphasised. When the Zanzibar trade and commerce were in their infancy, there was a good demand for capable and honest men from India of the middle classes, but now all the available posts are filled up. This fact is lost sight of by many persons, who on the mere chance of getting employment emigrate to the Protectorate and are disappointed to find that there is no post vacant. Some generous-hearted Englishmen out of compassion find a place for them, but the charity is abused in this way—that they write to their relations and friends that they have been fortunate enough to obtain work, and this intimation becomes an allurement to others to go to the Island to seek employment. But they are mistaken in so doing. They should not leave India on the mere chance of obtaining work unless they have previously secured an appointment through their friends. Some who have emigrated to the Protectorale, finding living to be very dear, either starve or have to rely upon, the charity of others for a livelihood, and this too, notwithstanding the fact that commerce is rapidly expanding and fresh avenues of employment being opened up.

The trade between India and Zanzibar is growing, the chief exports from the Island being cloves, ivory, copra, and other like articles, and imports, consisting of piece-goods, all sorts of grain, species, and other articles. Our informant is of opinion that the trade both of India and Zanzibar will be greatly benefited by the proposed Uganda Railway. At present there are almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of the transit of goods from the Coast to Uganda ; the cost being extraordinarily great, and the delays occasioned so considerable as to effectually bar a development of trade. The railway survey was conducted some three years back by the British Government under the supervision of Captain Macdonald, R.E., at an expenditure of £20,000. This year has marked the construction of a road from Mombassa Island to Kikuyu, under the direction of Captain Slater, R. E., who by the permission of the British Government obtained from India a number of labourers for making the road. The British Government have decided to construct the Uganda line under the supervision of their own officers. Various stations are to be established with stores for supplying the wants of the officers and the workmen. It will be absolutely necessary to introduce Indian labour, at least as foremen and muccadums, as the Africans are constitutionally indolent, and the slaves would have no inducement to work with the same heart and zeal as the Indian labourers. At the present time an officer is in Karachi arranging for the embarkation of a large number of Sindhis as labourers on the proposed new line.

" CITIZEN SUNDAY " was observed in London, on Oct. 27, sermons on subjects relating to Christian life and civic duty being delivered from more than 200 pulpits, the preachers being drawn from ministers of all denominations.

FESTIVITIES AT CHANDOD.

OPENING OF THE POLLEN-JETSING ROAD.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ancient town of Chandod, the Benares of the sainted Narbada, has held high festival during the last week in connection with the marriage ceremonies of Rana Jetsing, Thakore of Mandwa, who, as Territorial Lord, divides with H. H. the Gaekwad supremacy over the sacred city.

The following is the official or Durbar programme of the marriage festivities :—

Festivities in connection with the celebration of the Marriage Ceremony of the Thakore Saheb Maharana Shri Jitshivaji of Mandwa State.

PROGRAMME :

12th November, 1895.

(1.) The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, will arrive by the 4-35 p.m. train at Chandod. The Durbaris will wait on the station to receive him. After the distribution of pan-sopari the party will start for the camp of the Agent.

13th November.

(2.) In the evening there will be a Durbar in honour of the Political Agent at 6 p.m. ; at 7-30 p.m. public procession of the marriage party ; and at 9 p.m. there will be a party held at the residence of the bride and pan-sopari distributed.

14th November.

(3.) In the morning, at 9-30 a.m. the ceremony of opening the Pollen and JitshivajiRoad, at the hands of the Political Agent ; in the evening, at 7 p.m., there will be a Durbar ; illuminations, at 8 p.m. ; supper at 8-30 p.m. ; and fire-works at 9-45 p.m.

15th November.

(4.) The Political Agent will leave his camp to proceed to Barria by the morning train. The Thakore Saheb and his Sirdars will accompany the Agent to see him off. At the station there will be pan-sopari distribution.

The chief guests invited were Col. and Mrs. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Clabby, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Graham Lynn, Mr. Lambert, the head of the Agency Police, Mr. Whateley, Kumars Chandasinghji and Ramsinghji of Rajpipla, the Thakor of Wajiria, etc.

The towns of Mandwa and Chandod, and the Narbada banks lend themselves with special appropriateness to impressive native ceremonials. The banks are thus eloquently described by Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S. :—

At either side of the river, from the level of the land and shingle, rise gentle slopes, green with tobacco, millet-castor, and egg-apple, backed by steep rugged grey and yellow earth cliffs, whose crests stretch in a sharp wall-like line, or are carved by local torrents into peaks and knolls. Except for a few crevices green with creepers —an eyebrow of bushes along the cliff crest, and a stately crown of trees—these banks are bare. When the stream sets against it, as at Chandod, the bank rises sheer from the water, its face shared smooth by floods and scarred by local torrents ; its crest 80 to 100 feet high, ragged with peaks, hummocks and bluffs. And of the waters of the Narbada Mr. Campbell writes :—Close at hand with the light shining into it and at the hurries and shallows where it laughs and dances with headed wavelets, the Narbada water is a pure pale green. In the amber sunrise and sunset the river gleams purple ; in the afternoon under tawny sun-steeped earth cliffs its faint silky green is shot with gold ; and with a low light and fresh breeze, it shines a deep sea blue." Amidst scenes like those were the marriage ceremonies celebrated—the torch-light procession down the steep ravines, headed by elephant and banners, being most impressive.

The next day, at the opening of the new road, from the Railway station to the river, Dr. J. Pollen spoke as follows :—

Ladies, Rana, Colonel Snell, Sardars, and Gentlemen,—I have first of all to thank you individually, and especially Colonel and Mrs. Snell, for your kind presence here on this occasion. We are assembled as you know to open the Pollen-Jetshingji Road, leading from the Chandod Railway station to the head of the Mahlarao's Ghat on the lofty banks of the sacred Narbada. Seeing that this route constitutes the high road to Nandod, the capital of Rajpipla State, and is the one usually followed by thousands, hundreds of thousands, nay, millions of pilgrims visiting the sacred river, the work now completed must be regarded as a most important one. As was hibernically inscribed on a certain road in Scotland, we might say of this road : " If you'd seen this road before it was made— You'd lift up your hands and bless General Wade." The General Wade in this case being the Rana Jetshingji, or if you like, Mr. Balaji Ganesh, the P. W. Department overseer, or Ganpatrao Harbaji, the Japtidar. I had hardly taken charge of this Political Agency before my attention was forcibly drawn to the lamentable and dangerous state of the old main track from the railway station by a vigorous denunciation of its perilous condition from the fluent and graphic pen of Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., late Administrator of the Rajpipla State. This letter of Mr. Shewan's roused in me a determination and resolve to remove this public peril, danger, and discomfort, and after considerable difficulty I trust my efforts have been successful. This new road has no doubt cost a great deal of money. But good, useful and necessary things are cheap no matter what they cost, and bad, useless, and unnecessary things are dear at any price, no matter how cheap they seem. This is a truth or truism which I should like to impress on all branches of the Administration and particularly on the P.W.D. Good roads are better than gold, pearls or diamonds, and it is far better that the Rana's money should be spent in providing for the comforts of his people, pilgrims, and the community at large, than on costly baubles or trinkets of mere personal adornment. The money spent on this road has been well spent. It is not a white elephant, but will prove a comfort and convenience to millions of poor pilgrims, besides being a marked improvement to the town of Chandod itself. This road has rendered the sacred Narbada, at its most sacred point, more accessible than it has ever been before ; and I take it as a happy augury that the completion of the road should have become an accomplished fact in the very first year of the "Thousand Years" during which the sanctity of the clear, bright, rushing, roaring Narbada is to surpass that of the dark, venerable, sluggish meandering and gurgling Ganges. I congratulate the Rana on the successful completion of the road. It is now in first-rate order, and I confidently look to the Rana, when he succeeds to the gadi, to provide for its due and proper up-keep. It is no doubt a great thing to be a Rana, and to have a great and noble name, but it is a greater thing to make that name greater and nobler. There are (amidst many marked and conspicuous exceptions) far too many amongst the titled and noble of this and other lands who " rest and rot " in their noble names, and seem content to do nothing to improve themselves or others. These " neer do weels " remind me of the Russian fable of the geese which a countryman was driving to market. The countryman was driving them along with but little ceremony, with a whip, or, perhaps, pulling them along by neck or legs, as they do in this country. The geese complained to a passer-by, saying " look how this low-bred-fellow is mal-treating us. We are noble geese, and descended from those very geese who saved the capital, and in Rome they keep a holiday in our honour unto this day." " But," said the passer-by, " what have you yourselves done ?" " Oh ! nothing in particular, but our ancestors—" " Never mind your ancestors," said the passer-by, " what is the good of you ? Your ancestors have been honored as they deserved, but you, if you have nothing, are only fit for boasting." Perhaps some who are not geese might take a hint from this fable. I do not desire to give it any local application. To the people of Chandod I look to take care that their road is not destroyed. Chandod is celebrated for its sanctity, and also, I may add, for its anonymous petitions. I desire again to announce publicly that I never take any notice or act upon anonymous or pseudonymous petitions. I destroy them unread. My four doors are always open, and any-one who likes can approach me freely and openly. Confidential reports and annoymous petitions are to me abominations ; and let the writers be Anateema Marathatha. Instead of writing such petitions let the people of Chandod devote their attention to good works, and especially to the improvement and due sanitation of their town. The chief credit for the successful completion of this road is due to Balaji Ganesh, overseer, and Ganpatrao Harbaji, Japtidar, and more remotely, but none the less directly, to Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji lately my Assistant Political Agent, and to Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai, my present Deputy Assistant Political Agent. In conclusion, I congratulate the Rana on the happy coincidence that the opening of this road has synchronised with his marriage day, and I heartily hope that his married career may prove as beneficial and as smooth and unruffled and straight as this road until he reaches that ghat on life's stream, whose opposite bank no man knows, and whence no traveller returns. May his administration of the State prove a blessing to his own people and may his life and that of his bride be long and happy. There is but one thing wanting to make this road a complete comfort, and that is a dharamsala and rest-house near the Railway station. I have, with the approval and consent of Government, appealed to that high-minded and generous Prince, his Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda (who is, as you know, the chief of the civil and military administration in Chandod, just as the Rana is the Territorial Lord) to help me to build such a rest-house, and I feel sure Colonel Snell (representing the Rajpipla State) and the Chiefs and Thakores of the Mewas will also afford me liberal assistance.

On the conclusion of this speech a procession was formed from the head of the road to the bridge, where Mrs. Snell was presented with a silver trowel and bowl filled with cement, with which, amidst loud cheers, she gracefully fitted the marble tablet bearing the name of the road into the parapet of the bridge. Dr. Pollen then proclaimed the road duly open, and the procession re-formed and returned to the Durbar Room, where pan-sopari was distributed, and all the Durbaris were garlanded by the Rana Jetsing. A display of fire-works on the banks of the Narbada and a banquet at the Agent's camp closed the evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is reported from Jellalabad that six Kafir chiefs who were sent on by Gholam Hyder to discuss terms with the Amir in reference to their submission and the making of a road through their country, deserted their escort and fled while on the way to Kabul.

It is satisfactory to learn that since the establishment of our new political relations with the Swati and Dir Khans, trade over the Malakand has assumed very considerable proportions. A constant stream of traffic is now reported to be passing up the road. The abolition of the heavy tribal transit dues has evidently led to this result.

Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel Crawford Roe has succeeded Mr. Kay Robinson in the Honorary Secretaryship of the Association which has been for some time collecting funds for the foundation of a Pasteur Institute for India and has received sufficient support to assure the success of the scheme. It is proposed to convene a meeting of as many members as possible of the Central Committee of organization at the Sanitary Commissioner's office, Lahore, next Thursday. Some important matters are to be brought forward for discussion before the Committee.

Some of the leading men of Amritsar have started a company for the purpose of making brass and white metal domestic utensils, such as are used by the Hindus. The necessary machinery has already arrived from Europe, and is being put up. The idea of starting the factory was first conceived during the Punjab Exhibition, when a large number of utensils made at Poona were exhibited and secured a rapid sale.

In its review of the Administration Report of the Malabar District Board, the Madras Government observes :—"The roads continued to be maintained on the A system and their general condition is reported to have been, on the whole, fair, considering the very small allotments they received. The success of this system naturally varies with the energy and efficiency of the contractors, but there is no reason to suppose that it is not well adapted to the requirements of the District."

In the early part of this year the Egyptian Government sanctioned a scheme for the issue of a limited number of postage stamps of a new pattern, and the contract for engraving and printing the stamps was given to Messrs. De la Rue of London, Specimens of the new stamps arrived in Egypt and they have now been approved by the Government, and will be ready for delivery by the end of next month. They are of three different values, *viz.*, one piastre, five milliemes or half a piastre, and two milliemes. The first will be blue, the second red, and the third yellow, the colours of the corresponding stamps of the existing issue. One hundred thousand of each value will be printed. They are rectangular in shape, similar to that of the Chicago Exhibition stamps. The greater part of the new issue will be handed over to the Cairo Fête Committee which will devote to the purpose for which the Committee is formed the profit which will be made by selling the stamps to the dealers who privide for the wants of collectors.

To become a Mahomedan appears to be the fashion in Ceylon just now. A little while ago people were rather startled by the announcement that a high Government official who had recently been involved in a very protracted matrimonial suit, had turned Mahomedan, and that a young lady, the daughter of a knight, once well known in the official world in India, was coming out to Ceylon to marry him after being admitted herself to the Moslem faith. According to a Ceylon contemporary, an old resident of Colombo, and a public man, now intends to become a Mahomedan, his wife and large family renouncing Christianity wish him ; and a planter up-country is also "making inquiries" with a view to changing his religion. It would be interesting to know whether this rush to the arms of Moslemism is all from the same cause, and whether it has anything to do with the Matrimonial Bill which is now going through the Council there!

An important step forward in the matter of military manufacture has just been achieved by the Government of India, which has obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to a scheme for the establishment of a proof department in this country for the testing of projectiles, schells, fuzes and the like. The new department is to have its quarters at Balasore, that half-forgotten port on the borders of Bengal and Orissa, through which the East Coast Railway will soon be running. There a piece of land adjoining the seashore is to be acquired for a proof range, and there a battery, magazine, gun-shed, store, godowns and other necessary buildings are to be erected. A small jetty, a tram line and a steamer for communication, along the coast canal, with the factories at Calcutta also figure among the outfit of the new establishment. Guns and implements are to be obtained from England in the first instance, the grant for the purpose being fixed at the modest figure of a lakh of rupees, while the expenditure in India for the same purpose is put at Rs. 84,000. A "proof officer" will be appointed to the charge of the new establishment on a staff salary of Rs. 400 a month, with a staff of European and native subordinates ; the whole being under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle. Like everything else that helps to make India self-sufficient in the matter of military supplies, this little Shoeburyness on the Bay of Bengal should be welcomed as a move in the right direction.

In a Resolution dealing wilh the Provincial budgets of 1893 and 1894 the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal takes the opportunity of recording the financial history of the Province during his tenure of office. When Sir Charles Elliott assumed charge of Bengal in 1891 the opening balance on the credit side was a little under 23¾ lakhs. It had fallen to 22¼ in 1893, but it has steadily risen since then and at the beginning of the current year it was over 43 lakhs. The revenue has been expended in the most healthy way : it was 424 lakhs in 1892 ; now it is estimated at 448 lakns. It is always dangerous for a province to show very large balances, as the Imperial Government is only too ready to stretch out its hand and take of the surplus. No one knows this better than Sir Charles Elliott, and this year he has arranged to spend some 21 lakhs more than in 1894, the grants for such useful works as canals, roads and buildings being much larger. Even with this evtraordinary expenditure Bengal will have a closing balance of over 41½ lakhs next April. This is indeed a handsome sum to be placed at the disposal of the incoming Lieutenant-Governor, and Sir Charles Elliott remarks with justifiable pride that he "leaves the Provincial finances in a condition of exceptional prosperity, and he rejoices to think that his successor will be able to utilise the large balance with which the present year will close in carrying out some of the projects and improvements which he himself has been unable to complete." There has been no parsimonious husbanding of resources in Bengal in order to show a good balance-sheet. On the contrary there is "a substantial array of admininistrative improvements" that have been carried out and these are set forth in detail in the esolution.

Madame Sarah is the heroine of the hour in Italy, notwithstanding the fact that a few days ago she played "La Femme de Claude" to an empty house at Rome. A Milanese paper has been told the following story by a Frenchwomen who was ruined in the Commune. She says :—"I had nothing left, and was obliged to make a living by mending old lace. Madame Sarah Bernhardt was one of my best customers. One day when she came to bring me some work I was greatly depressed. It was the day before quarter day, and I was unable to pay my rent. She asked my sister why I was so sad, and was told a little of our circumstances. Next day I went to her, and was surprised when she played for some time with my little boy. But what was my surprise when, on the stairs, I found that he had a banknote in his hand. I went back to return it. 'Oh, do leave it to him,' Madame said. 'It is a toy, and amuses him.' Another time I had no work, and the tragedienne heard of it. 'But I have always work for my friend,' she said, tore up a magnificent piece of Brussels lace, and sent it to me to be mended."

A story is being related in Paris of the adventure of a gentleman who had spent a pleasant evening at a cafe with some friends. He returned home on a bicycle, and was so unfortunate as to sustain several falls on the way. Nor was he more lucky when he reached the house in which he dwelt. Mistaking the floor on which his rooms are situated he rang repeatedly at the door of an apartment occupied by the widow of an admiral, who is at the present moment away from town. As no one responded to the summons, he finally affected an entrance by breaking open the door, and while grouping about in search of matches he contrived to upset a number of tables and chairs, as well as a couple of valuable Sevres vases. At last he reached the bedroom, and as he felt much fatigued by his ride on the bicycle and by his wanderings through the apartment, he dispensed with the operation of divesting himself of his garments, and throwing himself on the bed, was soon fast locked in slumber. His awakening, however, says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, was the reverse of agreeable, for on opening his eyes after a rough shaking, he beheld his concierge flanked by two policemen, who peremptorily inquired what he was doing in the apartment of the admiral's widow. Then he was compelled to take a turn round the rooms, when the havoc that he had wrought in his search for the matchbox was revealed to his bewildered vision. The concierge, however like a good Samaritan, spoke a kind word for his tenant, and the police who had been summoned under the impression that a gang of burglars had broken into the apartment, obligingly vacated the premises. A message from the concierge to the admiral's widow was promptly followed by one from the unconscious intruder into her domicile, containing a full apology and a promise to make up for all the damage that had been done. The hero of this adventure is described as an Englishman, who is a member of several temperance societies, but both definitions may be received with equal reservation.

M. Heron di Villefosse, in his report to the French Academy, gives a full description of the objects from Boscoreale presented to the Louvre by Baron Edmund de Rothschild. Amongst the many domestic utensils there are others of luxury, the most important of which is a large silver basin, round which is a chiselled and gilded wreath of laurel and oak, and in the centre a round plaque, with the figure of a woman in high relief. Her dress and the emblems around her show her to be the symbol of the city of Alexandria. On the bottom of the basin is inscribed the weight of the basin and plaque, the weight of the basin alone, and the weight of the plaque alone. Another basin of almost equal size bears in high relief the bust of a rather ugly man ; probably it is the portrait of the proprietor of the villa. Specially interesting are two cups which are masterpieces of decorative art ; they are gilded all over, and a Greek inscription tells the name of the goldsmith—Sabeinos. On the outside of these cups are chiselled numerous figures of sucking pigs, fruit, pots and pans, hares, game, baskets, amphoras, geese, rabbits, wild boars &c., in amusing and graceful confusion. Two precious oval vases represent swans in the act of seeking prey for their little ones, and two others battles between lions and bulls, stags, wild boars, wild goats, foxes, swans, surrounded by elegant wreaths of foliage. On two small cups are chiselled Cupid riding on a lion, and Bacchus leading a panther mounted by a girl. Two most curious and interesting drinking cups are decorated with the figures of skeletons, the cups are round with a small handle, and three small feet. Under a wreath of roses encircling the rim are the figures of skeletons with enormous skulls resting in various attitudes. Beside each figure is pricked its name ; those of famous Greek philosophers and poets. On the first cup we read—Euripides, Moninios, Menandros, and Archilogos ; on the second, Zeus, Epicurus, Sophocles, and Moschion. Other small skeletons move amongst the big ones playing the lyre and clapping their hands. Greek legends show the epicurean character of the whole. Epicurus, followed by a sucking-pig, says : The aim of my life is pleasure. Another skeleton, looking at a skull he holds, says, What thing is man ? And a third, Life is a comedy. Among articles of the toilet two precious silver mirrors are conspicuous for their beauty. Upon one is the delicate and voluptuous head of Arianna ; on the other, Leda and the Swan. On that with the Arianna is inscribed the name of the artist, M. Domitius Polyenos.

The death of Mr. Henry Reeve, the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, induces the *Spectator* to discuss the value and probable fate of the two oldest quarterly reviews. They have been superceded, it is alleged, far al purposes of controversy or criticism by a swarm of monthly reviews, and even these latter, it is continued, are becoming too slow for the taste of an age which likes its criticism, like its muffins, to be brought up hot and hot. A book should be reviewed on the day on which it appears, if not the day before, while the discussion of an event should end within twenty-four hours of its occurrence. The world moves too fast for disquisitions so out of keeping with the pace of the time, and the quarterlies considered as journals may, of a verity, be pronounced dead and buried, They have, however, uses which may keep them alive for many years yet, and in performing which are unlikely to be superseded. They are the best depositories for instructive essays as yet extent and the world has not lost its value for instructive essays. Six shillings is not an outrageous price for ten of the best of them, and the readiness to produce the best is, we should say, increasing. The best-informed and best-placed men in the world have quite a new readiness to keep the world instructed, if only their names may still be unsmirched by hasty criticism ; and Messrs. Longmans or Mr. Murray could, if they liked, and if they selected editors equal to that new function, keep their quarterly volumes supplied with exhaustive papers by Kings and Cabinet Ministers, explorers and physicists, and historians, men giving new information at firsthand in its most condensed yet interesting from. There are few secrets kept nowadays ; the wish to be understood or defended is nearly universal, and there is quite a new impression, partly wellfounded, if in part too sanguine, that the truth, if only plainly stated, will in a very short time filter down into the popular mind. At the same time, the old feeling that there are some vehicles of truth which are dignified and some which are not, has not entirely disappeared.

Referring to the impressive and successful launch of the battleship Victorious at Chatham, on October 12th, the *Times* says that Lord Spencer's programme, following on that of his predecessor, was a deliberate intimation to all concerned that all parties in this country are now resolved that the Naval supremacy which is vital to the well-fare and security of the British Empire must never be imperilled or even seriously challenged. Any attempt to challenge it must and will be met by corresponding and sustained efforts on our part such as are represented by the rapid construction and equipment of the Majestic, the Magnificent, the Victorious, and the Prince George and by a comprehensive programme of shipbuildung deliberately framed and settled. Our present rate of construction happily enables us not merely to keep peace with our neighbours on the basis of relative strength now accepted on all sides as indispensable, but to demonstrate our capacity and resolve to do this now and hereafter in spite of all their efforts to overtake us. Nevertheless, our own efforts must in no sense and in no direction be relaxed. The strength of our Navy and its equipment in men, ships, and works must be based not merely on the relative strength of other Navies, but on a comprehensive and intelligent survey of the duties which the British Navy would have to undertake in the event of war with such a combination of Naval Powers as the political outlook in Europe shows to be well within the range of possibility. Happily the auspices are now peculiarly favourable for the maintenance of an adequate programme and the steadfast prosecution of the policy involved in it. Two successive Governments, representing both great parties in the State, have made unexampled efforts to place our Naval supremacy beyond the reach of serious challenge. There is every reason to believe that the present Government, composed as it is of men who have never faltered in their duty to the Empire, and represented at the Admiralty by one of the strongest of its members, will steadfastly maintain and develop a policy which the country has unanimously accepted as the only policy worthy of a great nation and even approximately adequate to its paramount requirements of prosperity, security, and peace.

THE EXTRA STEAMER GANGES.

The P. & O. Co.'s (extra) steamer Ganges, Capt. T. F. Creery, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, and arrived here yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Austin, Mrs and infant
Alexander, Mr A L
Blackwood, Mr
Burt, Mr and Mrs J
Bennett Mr
Beville, Mr and Mrs F G
Beatty, Mr V S
Bonwell, Mr E L
Browne, Lieut Swinton
Claxton, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr J G
Clarke, Mrs and two children
Collie, Mrs and infant
Child, Mr H H
Dodgson, Mr J
Edie, Mr A G
Edge, Mr R C
FitzMaurice, Mrs, two children and infant
Hack, Rev C
Harris, Mr
Herworth, Mr
Higgins, Mr E S
Kenny, Mr J S
Kanthack, Mr F E
Kelman, Mr Jas
Kharegat, Mr R
Luce, Miss
Lawrence, Mr
Leech, Mr
Middleton, Capt Mrs & child
Magor, two Misses
Mayes, Mr W
McCrie, Mr C W
Mosse, Mrs, infant and child
Moore, Mr
Mills, Mr
Muir, Mrs and two children
Overend, Mr
Paterson, Mr Robert
Pilkington, Mr M C
Riddell, Mr
Randle, Mrs V
Reid, Miss
Riddell, Mr W J
Richardson, Mr A W
Ried, Mrs
Shoubridge, Mr
Sands, Mr
Streathfield, Mr
Spoor, Mrs and two children
Spender, Mr A E
Stewart, Mr W B
Sinker, Rev R
Saugster, Mr W P
Thomson, Mr W
Temple, Mr
Taylor, Mr E H
Vallance, Mr E
Ware, Mr L D
Williams, Mr W
Wilson, Mr
Young, Mr J A G

From Marseilles.

Bonnar, Rev W
Brace, Mr A F
Bonnerjee, Mr W C
Buckland, Mrs and infant
Barclay, Mr and Mrs
Benson, Mr L
Brooks, Mr F
Bland, Miss
Benson, Mr and Mrs
Byron, Mr A
Collingridge, Mr and Mrs
Charles, Mr and Miss G G
Chaplin, Miss
Chaplin, Mr A W
Cunningham, Mrs Dick
Cameron, Mr M B
Cowburn, Mr F W
Dawson, Mr and Mrs
Evans, Mr H F
Friedham, Mr, Mrs and infant
Growse, Mr E F
Gabbett, Miss M C
Gentleman, Mr E
Gompertz, Mr F
Gray, Mr R A
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs
Hennessey, Mr P
Heap, Mr and Mrs
Hudson Mr and Mrs
Kanwar Har Singh and wife
King, Miss
Leetham, Capt and Mrs
Lawrie, Mr G W
Lamble, Mr
McLeod, Mr, Mrs and infant
Miller, Mr and Mrs E
Monro, Mr Mrs, child and inft
Mackenzie, Miss
Massey, Miss
Mackie, Miss M J
McLean, Mr
Magor, Mr
Maloney, Mr C V
Mallock, Mr R
McNiven, Mr and Mrs
Pedler, Mr and Mrs
Pearce, Mr Eric
Pugh, Mr
Pugh, Mr
Rustomjee, Mr
Rebsch, Mr S
Rainey, Messrs H
Robinson, Mr and Mrs D
Rawson, Mr C
Sim, Miss
Spero, Mr Paul
Sawyer, Col and Mrs
Sharpe, Mr P P
Thornhill, Lieut
Verschoyle, Mrs S
Verner, Mr F S
Wilkins Mr and Mrs C
Woodroffe, Mr J T
Wight, Mr Knox
Woodroffe, Mr J G
Younghusband, Mr and Mrs

From Gibraltar—Ment, Mr.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATOR.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, Captain Nicolich, arrived here yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers from Trieste, Venice, and Brindisi :—

Alt, Major
Austin, Mr W P
Aeleu, Rev I
Audessner, Mrs M
Barr, Mrs
Baden, Mr
Bland, Mrs and child
Bloech, Mr F O
Camermann, Miss K
Camermann, Mr
Clemenson, Rev and Mrs R G
Cummins, Mr N M
Ghurch, Mr and Mrs W T
Clark, Mr
Dittler, Mr and Mrs R F
Feinberg, Mr and Miss
Fergusson, Miss
Fradenck, Miss Trade von
Gault, Miss
Giles, Mr F
Gilka, General-Consul H
Goldsleim, Mrs
Goellze, Miss
Gerlach, Mr J
Gierlings, Mr E
Gioanimi, Rev J G
Grieg, Rev and Mrs and child
Gordon-Lieth Mr W E
Hichens, Mr & Mrs W & child
Hoffmann, Mr A
Hassner, Mr and child
Jones, Mr
Koch, Miss
Kohn, Mr
Kipp, Mr and Mrs
Lange, Mr D
Lohmann, Mr M
Lees, Mr
Mackinhan, Mrs D
MacDonald, Mr
Maclure, Mr D
Marston, Miss
Morlin, Mr
Ottewill, Mr J
Pack, Mrs M
Politis, Mr K
Paternieri, Rev
Pflisterer, Mrs
Remington, Mr, and Mrs F C and two children
Reid, Mr F L
Redlich, Mr A
Roth, Mrs and Miss and child
Schutte, Mr O
Shidt, Mr H
Scott, Mr W C
Shirving, Mr
Stoeppel, Mr Ph
Steiner, Miss
Tata, Mr and Mrs R J
Thurnen, Genl and Mrs von
Tesche, Mr O
Vincenti, Mrs von
Wallner, Capt A
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Wide, Mr and Mrs
Zietemann, Mr E

From Port Said.

Eurignez, Mr R
Spieler, Mr

From Aden.

Davidson, Capt S F H
Dinshaw, Mrs H C

From Suez.

Kennard Buxton, Mr
Wallner, Capt A

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A TWO-FOLD LESSON.

The "Mahratta" again referring to the Baput case says it teaches us a two-fold lesson. From it we learn that if there are political officers who being misled smell discontent and sedition in a needful measure of reform there are Native officials who, either through weakness or incompetency, if not through design, are found willing to co-operate with and help political officers in their endeavours to discover unmerited blemishes in the Native administration. What a strong officer will do under the circumstances can also be seen from the conduct of the late Mr. Athalye. We can quote instances to support the statements made above ; but partly for want of space and partly because the whole correspondence on the subject is not yet published we are obliged to withhold from publishing all the particulars we know of ; otherwise it would not be difficult to show how high administrative officers in a Native State very often sacrifice the real interests of their masters for securing or maintaining their own position.

When the administrative machinery of any State undergoes a deterioration of this kind, it is no wonder if the subjects of a Native Prince think of measuring their strength with the executive Government of the State. The case becomes still worse when the British political officer is known to possess strong views on certain points connected with the internal administration. Now this is exactly what occurred at Baroda. Mr. Branson exhausted all his abusive vocabulary to prove that the plot, if any, against Mr. Bapat could not have been the result of a conspiracy between the officers of the State and the witnesses. But he conveniently ignored the fact that when the attitude of a British officer in a State is once known to be against a particular measure, persons would go to him to seek redress even though their complaints are imaginary. In other words the proclaimed attitude of a political officer acts as an invitation to every person who fancies that he has a grievance to place it before the officer ; and unless the person happens to be a respectable one there is hardly any guarantee that he would not try to achieve his object by unfair means. That is what the defence meant when it stated that the attitude of the Resident served to bring to the surface all discontent whether real or imaginary. It was Mr. Branson who distorted the statements for his own purposes and then eloquently commented upon the same in the belief that the official correspondence would never be published. But what was shut out from Mr. Branson was naturally available to his Highness and if an order is given after consulting all these papers it is unsafe and unwise now to find fault with it.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have approved of Kharaghora in the Bombay Presidency being selected as the future annual practice ground of the two field batteries quartered at Ahmedabad and Deesa. The duration of the practice will be limited to a period of fourteen days, and the annual cost is not to exceed Rs. 2,500 without Government transport, or Rs. 1,500 if hired transport is supplemented by Government transport.

The following notice is issued in Punjab Army Orders, dated the 8th intant :—The Lieutenant-General Commanding regrets to observe from the Annual Report on Musketry Instruction in India, 1894-95, the small number of men trained in certain regiments in Field Firing and the Field Practices of the Annual Course of Musketry for the past year. The number of men exercised in Company Field Firing in the Native Army, and the number that took part in Regimental or Brigade Field Firing in both British and Native Armies are small when compared with the numbers for whom musketry prizes were drawn. The Lieutenant-General Commanding therefore directs that when the number of non-commissioned officers and men attending parade for Regimental Field Firing is less than 80 per cent of the number for whom Musketry Prizes are drawn, subsequent detachment Field Firing practices are to be carried out.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—This time I come forth with a proposal that the Advocate-General should be moved to grant a certificate under the Letters Patent, section 26, that the case may be reviewed by the High Court, since his lordship, as will be shown from the following extracts from the summing up to the jury, committed misdirection. The offence of murder consists, not in an act causing death, but in such an act, done with intention to cause death or with a knowledge, that the most probable result will be death. His lordship asked the jury to convict the prisoner of murder if they could find that, in the first place, the death resulted from strychnia, and, in the second place, that Fonseca administered the poison ; in other words, his lordship directed the jury to convict Fonseca of murder, if he by doing the act caused the death, omitting altogether the essential element of the offence, the guilty intention or knowledge. Here his lordship made errors in the decision of the point of law as to what constitutes the offence. It was equally an error of law if his lordship did not leave it to the jury to say whether under the circumstances they presumed the intention or the knowledge or not. Intention and knowledge are gathered from act, no doubt, but it is the "jury" and it "is" the jury who have to consider, whether they can gather anything of the sort or not. I quote the following to make out my case from the "Gazette" of 10th October. Of course, I assume that the report of the "Gazette" is, at least, substantially, full and correct. His lordship said that the jury ought to be satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt that the prisoner was the man "who administered the pill, and committed the murder" (as if murder consisted in the act only, apart from consideration of its criminality). That the jury must be satisfied as men of commonsense beyond any reasonable doubt that the "person who committed the offence was the prisoner." That the burden of proof was not shifted but lay upon the prosecution that the "prisoner was the person who caused the death of the deceased." That if the jury had any reasonable doubt in their mind as to the death of the deceased being caused by the administration of strychnia, they should acquit the prisoner ; but if on the other hand, they were convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that in the first place the death of the deceased was caused by strychnia poisoning, and, secondly, that it was the hand of the prisoner that administered the poison, they should convict the prisoner of murder. That if the jury were satisfied with Dr. Barry's analysis, they had to consider whether they can find that strychnia was present in the deceased's body, and whether it was administered by the prisoner. Lastly, his lordship "left it to the jury to consider upon the evidence whether it was the prisoner who administered strychnia to the deceased, and return a verdict accordingly."

I beg to submit that there has been misdirection, erroneous in law, and that the prisoner has been greatly prejudiced thereby. I suggest that the Advocate-General be moved to grant a certificate, and then the High Court be moved to review the case. I think there is not a shadow of proof as to the criminal nature of the pill transaction.—Yours, &c.,

V. P. DHEBAR.

Shunker Sett's Wady, Nov. 16.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Although I fear the remarks of "A Non-Christian" will prove distasteful to Fonseca's co-religionists, I hope they will profit by his disinterested advice. Be that as it may, your readers will agree with me in the opinion that in order to justify the taking away of Fonseca's life there should not exist a shadow of doubt as to the fact that Duarte met his death at the hands of the condemned man, whereas, at present, the case is enshrouded in mystery, and I think it is not fair to deprive a fellow creature of his life on probabilities which are not beyond the reach of suspicion.—Yours, &c.,

DUM SPIRO, SPERO.

Nov. 18.

THE MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It hardly needs mentioning that advocacy of the weak, poor, or the oppressed is the noblest act of man, and your correspondent "Citizen," in laying bare facts anent the misdoings of some of the heads of departments in the Bombay Municipality in your issue of the 12th instant has earned, I am sure, the grateful thanks of the sufferers, and you also, Sir, for allowing it space in your paper. Your correspondent's statements are verifiable, but such verification can only be arrived at by independent investigation. Our new Commissioner, I believe, loves to be impartial, and all his actions up to date prove him to be a gentleman in the true sense of the word. There are also other European officials who are, I believe, just and kind to their subordinates, and if there is any irregularity it must be laid to the charge of those whose duty it is to report on the merits or otherwise of subordinate clerks. The Commissioner or the Committee of investigation proposed by "Citizen" may easily find out favouritism by taking note of how many employes from the Public Works Department followed in the wake of our Executive Engineer, and what salaries they draw within a period of three years. That the subordinate clerks are ground down by hard work is not strange, and considering that the high-paid do nothings, go about lounging and chit-chatting almost about six hours out of the seven. Another point. The unfortunates may not complain of supersession. They are told it is the official's choice merit and seniority are sacrificed for a "protege" ; appeal to a higher authority ! Impossible. It must go through the proper channel, and there follows the rest of it. Leave the employment for another ! Folly, Too many competitors in the market. Is there any chance for the unfortunates ? Perhaps the following suggestion may, in part, mitigate the evil. Let all appointments and promotions be in the hands of the Commissioner and let him personally test each employe. and that employes be permitted to represent irregularity to the Commissinner direct.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 16. VERITAS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you oblige me by publishing the following, in your widely circulated paper ? I am sorry I have to complain, on behalf of the whole of the Kanarese candidates for this year's Matriculation examination, against the Kanarese passage set forth for translation in the English paper. Anybody would admit that the passage is simply misleading, unidiomatic, inaccurate, and perplexing to the candidate. It is, in fact, no Kanarese at all. While the Marathi passage set forth for translation in the same paper contains simple sentences, and can be rendered into idiomatic English by the candidates. One whose mother-tongue is Kanarese, and whose knowledge of Marathi is poor, can find it easier to translate the Marathi passage than the Kanarese passage in question. The Kanarese passage is full of unnecessary and misleading Sanskrit words and grammatical inaccuracies. If the examiner's sole object is to puzzle the candidate, I have not a word to say regarding the passage. I emphatically repeat that it is no Kanarese at all. I challenge the examiner, and ask him to say conscientiously whether he could, without the aid of the original English passage, have rendered it into good English, if it were set to himself. I assure your readers that he could not have done that. This is not the first time that the examiner's Kanarese is criticised. Notwithstanding the frequent lamentations of the poor Kanarese candidates, the University authorities appoint the same gentleman, who is a stranger to this Presidency. Can the University not find any other competent Kanarese gentleman within its own circle ? I therefore wish to conclude this with an humble request to the University authorities to ask the examiners to show sufficient leniency while examining the papers of the candidates, who had to deal with the Kanarese passage in question.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 17. A KANARESE SYMPATHISER.

THE POWERS OF A PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent, "Law or Equity," in your issue of Thursday last, I draw his attention to the following excerpts from the "Chairman's Handbook," and hope they will meet the requirements of the case cited by him :—"Nor, if appealed to on a matter of 'Order,' should chairmen disregard the rule that if a member rises to 'order' he must do so without delay." Further on, the learned author says : "The assistance of those who appoint the committee is its legitimate function. And this assistance is generally rendered by the conduct of an inquiry through the reception of evidence, the drafting of a document, or the consideration of papers referred to the committee. The report of evidence or document accompanied, if need be, by observations thereon or of resolutions based by the committee on the papers laid before it 'form the conclusion of the labours of a committee.' From the above paragraphs it is plainly evident that the chairman was wrong in acting as he did, as mentioned in the letter of your correspondet.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 18. T. J. M.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A deputation of this Association, consisting of Messrs. L. M. Valladares, J. P., president ; J. L. Britto, J. P., secretary ; Dr. D. A. de Monte, J. P. one of the vice-presidents ; Messrs. J. J. de Almeida, Oliveira, M. F. de Souza, and Braz D. de Mello, and some other members of the East Indian community, J.F. among whom were Messrs. D. J. deMonte, J. P. ; P. J. deAlmeida etc., assembled, on Sunday morning, at De Monte's Library and Reading Room, Bandora, to meet the Rev. Thomas F. Henriques, D. D., D. C. L., Ph. D., D. R. L., a member of the above community, who returned to Bombay on the 27th October last after an absence of nearly eleven years spent at Rome for completing his ecclesiastical studies. An address of welcome was presented to him, and was as follows :—Dear Rev. Father,—We, the undersigned, beg to offer you, on behalf of the Bombay East Indian Association, a cordial welcome on your return to your native land after an absence of nearly eleven years. It is with much interest that we watched your brilliant scholastic career during your sojourn in the eternal city, and we are extremely happy to see that you have attained to the fullest extent the object with which you repaired to that great centre and metropolis of the Catholic world. We now venture to express the hope that you will be placed here in a position that will afford you an ample opportunity of devoting your talents and attainments to the promotion chiefly of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral welfare of the members of the community to which you belong. We conclude with a prayer that the Almighty may bless you with health, and strength to discharge the important duties with which your ecclesiastical superior may entrust you. (Here followed the signatures of the president and the secretary.)

The Rev. Father Henriques, in reply, thanked the Bombay East Indian Association for the address. When he left Bombay for Europe, nearly eleven years ago, the East Indian community was in a helpless condition ; its interests seemed to have been divided for want of a guiding spirit, and naturally the people could not take united action in any matter affecting their political, social, and eductionl advancement ; in fact, it was a heterogeneous mass which lacked the power of doing anything for itself. Such being the case, it was indeed a happy thought to establish a society like the Bombay East Indian Association. He had, while in Europe, heard about this Association which, he was glad to say, had done much for the community. It had opened schools in various places where they were needed ; brought the community into one united body ; established useful institutions for its material and intellectual improvement and brought successfully to the notice of Government its claims to honour all distinctions. Within the short space of eight years it had done much good, and its influence was felt and recognised by all. The community, he adddd, was no doubt in a backword condition, but if it supported the Association in its praiseworthy efforts to promote the interests of the community the day would soon come when East Indians could be able to compete successfully with those other nationalities in everything. He advised the community to remain always united under the leadership of the Association and to consider that a new era had dawned for it. He assured the members present that so far as he was concerned he would always be ready to co-operate in the promotion of the general interest of the community, as sought for by the Association.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN KABUL.

We notice writes the Allahabad paper that Miss Hamilton, the lady-doctor in the Amir's service, is again on her way to Kabul, accompanied by a trained nurse. Mrs. Clemence, wife of one of his Highness's employes, is also of the party. Miss Hamilton is a free agent and can take any risk she chooses ; but remembering the anxiety that was felt in the summer of 1894 for the safety of the ladies then in Afghanistan, it is to be regretted that she should have returned. The rumour of Abdur Rahman's actual death came fast on the first report that he was dangerously ill, and public feeling was at once excited as to the probable fate of the English colony in Kabul. The general opinion was that a grave mistake had been made in allowing any lady to cross the border. Men who adopt an adventurous career and seek their fortunes in dangerous places have our admiration if their career is successful. If they lose their lives the responsibility is their own : they have played for a stake and lost, knowing the odds against them. The Government of which they are the subjects cannot do more then warn them at the outset of the risks they are likely to run. If they drift into difficulties a helping hand will be stretched out to save them—if possible ; but they cannot legitimately claim to be guarded against dangers which they have wilfully incurred. This is the position of the Amir's employes : they are British subjects engaged by his Highness to do certain work, and they enjoy a full measure of protection at his hands. But if Abdur Rahman were to disappear from the scene suddenly, sinking under the disease which has so frequently attacked him, there is no absolute guarantee that the Englishmen then in his capital would not be molested. They might have a chance of direct escape to India, travelling in haste and enduring much hardship ; but not a man with a spark of courage in him would leave the city while one of his countrywomen remained behind. And yet the presence of ladies with a party of fugitives would seriously impede their flight. It is easy to say that the lives of Miss Hamilton and her companions would not be in jeopardy ; but looking back only a few short months we can call to mind the feverish excitement aroused when it was supposed that the Amir was dying, if not dead. We protested then against the presence of Englishwomen in Kabul, and we repeat the protest now. Abdur Rahman may live for many years yet, in which case the colony of workers will have nothing more to fear than treachery at the hands of a stray fanatic ; but the disease from which he suffers is one that may at any time assume a fatal form and then the alarm of last year will be revived. To speak plainly, Kabul is no place for lady doctors, however much they may enjoy Court favour, and we hope Miss Hamilton's stay will be a short one.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

The Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1,200 sovs. ; the second to receive 70 sovs. and the third 30 sovs. from the stakes, by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft., and 5 sovs. only each if declared ; a handicap ; winners after publication of the weights of any two races or of one value 20 sovs., or of a handicap of any value 5lbs., of a handicap value 200 sovs. 7lbs., of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 400 sovs. 10lbs. extra. Cup Course, one mile and three lengths (55 subs).

Mr Dobell's ch c The Rush, by Barcaldine—Whirpool, 3 years, H Grimshaw	1
Capt Machell's br or bl c Portmarnock, by Gallinule—The Sleeping Beauty, 3 years, M Cannon	2
Mr C J Blake's b f Rockdove, by Gallinule—The Sleeping Beauty, 4 years, T Loates	3
Lord Stanley's b f Redwing II, by Carlton—Red Spider, 3 years, J Ward	3
Mr J Best's ch h Worcester, by Saraband—Elegance, 5 years	0
Mr B I Barnato's ch c Stowmarket, by Timothy—Tenax, 4 years	0
Mr D Hollis' ch g Golden Drop, by Tertius—Golden Fringe, 6 years	0
Mr G Dawson's b f Sanderling, by St Simon—Sandiway, 4 years	0
Mr F Brough's b f Belle of the Wolds, by Jock of Oran—Celia, 3 years	0
Mr A James's b c MacCrankie, by Hampton—Nellie Mac Gregor, 4 years	0
Capt H T Fenwick's b c Glen Almond, by Highland Chief—Almond, 3 years	0
Mr C Hibbert's br c Hornbeam, by Chippendale—Hemlock, 4 years	0

(Winner trained by J. Waugh, Meynell House, Newmarket.)

Betting : 3 to 1 against Rockdove, 5 to 1 against Portmarnock, 10 to 1 against The Rush, 20 to 1 against Redwing II,

Won by a length and a half ; a dead heat for third place, the dead heaters being half a length behind the second.—*Asian.*

As the production of the dramatised "Trilby" can hardly fail to revive the interest in "hypnotic suggestion" which has somewhat flagged of late, the evidence given in the singular nullity-of-marriage suit is (says the *World*) worth noting for citation by the thick-and-thin believers in the possibilities of this mysterious power. Here was a young lady who swore, to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Justice Barnes, that at the age of seventeen she had been suddenly conveyed by her mother to a Kensington church, and there married, nolens volens, to a person whom she had hardly seen before and never since, the ceremony being performed while she was in a state of dazed impassiveness. The only explanation offered was that the mother was a woman of exceptionally strong will, and exercised an extraordinary influence over the mind of her daughter, "a person of nervous temperament." This seems, on the face of it, to have been a clear case of "hypnotic suggestion." But, whatever it was, it will no doubt find its billet in the commonplace-books of novelists and dramatists innumerable. Apart from Mr. Du Maurier's lead, "The Woman Who Had To" may be safely backed for a place in the fiction of the immediate future.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 17.

Stevens, Major, Ms, A A G, off leave, from England.
Mosse, Major, 25th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow.
Lewes, Major-Genl, Punjab Staff, from leave, from England.
Barlton, Lt, Punjab, D A, Comy Genl, from furlough, from England.
Boxer, Capt, Ms, 1st Dorse Regt, to rejoin, from England.

November 18.

Molony, Lt, Bengal, 1st R W Kent, on leave, from England.
Browne, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 38th Dogras, from leave, from England.
Mallock, Lt, Bo, R Fusiliers, on leave, from England.
Fixott, Major, Bo, Ord Dept, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—November 18.

Menzies, Capt, Bo, R Fusiliers, from leave, to Indore.
Stevens, Major, Ms, A A G, off leave.
Boxer, Capt, Ms, 1st, Dorset Regt, to join, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th November, 1895.

The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m., 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m., 10-inch. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

By Order,
L. PENNY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th November, 1895.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company :—No. 3720 Vol. H. Moncoutier.

2. The grant of the Volunteer Long Service Medal having been extended to the Volunteer Forces in India, members past and present (including officers who have served in the ranks) who have completed 20 years efficient service in the Volunteer Forces should forward their applications to Head Quarters.

The service must have been consecutive, except when interruption may have been caused by change of residence, or by other circumstances of civil life which may have forced the applicant to quit his Corps provided the shall have rejoined the Volunteer Force as soon as practicable, and within 2 years.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School this morning and on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

2. The Squadron will parade at the Oval on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 7 a.m. Uniform blue.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 13.)

Capt H F Williams, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to be Adjt of the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, from 14th Oct 1895, vice Capt E C M Parry, resigned.

Mr F W Duke, I C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

The Rev T M H Wood is appointed to be Chaplain of Bankipore from 16th Oct 1895, or from any subsequent date on which he may take over charge.

(*N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, November 16.)

Mr R C Milward, Asst Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, on return from leave, is attached to the Bahraich Division of the Oudh Forest Circle.

Mr L H Turner, Offg Depy Commr, Naini Tal, on being relieved, to revert to Jt Magte and to be posted to the Meerut district.

Mr J J McLean, District and Sess Judge, on being relieved by Mr T Benson, from Cawnpore to Mainpuri.

Mr C D Steel, Magte and Collr, from Jalaun to Jhansi.

Mr D Calnan, Offg Magte and Collr, Jhansi, Jalaun in the same capacity.

Mr F St G de Carteret, Asst District Supdt of Police, from Allahabad to Agra.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 18.

From Glasgow.

Asia s—34 cases whisky and 34 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 125 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 51 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 163 cases whisky, Sorabji Cowasji.
Clan Ranald s—28 cases whisky, Scott Russell and Co.

From Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—2 cases confectionery, N Nusserwanjee Bhaya
Aston Hall s—8 cases padlocks, R A Hoosen.

From London.

Caledonia s—10 cases writing papers, &c, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Carthage s—19 cases medicine, &c, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 81 cases ale, 40 cases loafsugar, and 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co ; 23 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, D Dadabhoy.

From Bordeaux.

Shannon s—1 case brandy, 19 cases provisions, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From Charente.

Carthage s—8 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

From Trieste.

Vindobona s—15 cases glassware, G H Cullian ; 6 cases soap, E Russooljee ; 55 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosen.
Gisela s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

From New York.

Asia s—9 packages toys, platedware &c, Morenas and Co.

From Boulogne.

Mirzapore s—5 cases port, Eduljee Brothers.

From Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cawasjee.
Carthage s—12 cases provisions Treacher and Co.

From Dundee.

Baroda s—140 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 18.

For Liverpool.

Australia s—1250 cwts myrthoyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2000 cwts linseed cake, New Mofussil and Co ; 10 bales wool, Carsey Kesowjee ; 25 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 1200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 250 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.
Aston Hall s—460 cwts linseed cake, New Mofussil Co ; 1005 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 84 bales wool, L Bhicumchand ; 31 bales wool, F M Doma ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Glasgow.

Australia s—1000 cwts muscoor and 201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3500 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal.

For London.

Carthage s—345 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdas Lawjee ; 4000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1175 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co ; 2 crates carpets, King, Kingland Co.

For Marseilles.

Bombay s—999 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Australia s—1000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Antwerp.

Ariel s—200 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee ; 1040 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Aston Hall s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Vindobona s—624 cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co ; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 350 bales twist, E D Sasoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Vindobona s—84 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co.

HIGH COURT.—November 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

For Consent Decree.

504-95—Brown and M—The Sassoon S and W Co, Ld vs Chotalal Kalidas—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

291-95—In person—Hajarimul Mothajee and others vs Nanabhai Harichandra—Bhaishunker and K.
336-95—Tayabji D and Co—Charles Agnew Turner vs Kawasji Pallonjee Khatao.
376-95—Framji M and M—Maganlal Parbhodas vs Nusserwanji Nowroji Icewalla.
389-95—Edgelow and G—Karim Nensey vs Perroo Mahomed and and another—Payne G and S.
498-95—Bland and M—Revd. John Bell vs E Eyers
525-95—In person, Pragji Dewji vs Bhimji Padamsey—Mulji and R.
418-95—In person—Madhowjee Javer vs Godaveribai—Hiralal and M.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32-95—In person—Fatmabibee vs Senoo Goolab.
49-95—In person—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Caliandas and others—Craigie L and O.
53-95—In person—Vazir Ahmed Moola vs Muncherjee Merwanji Nariewalla—Balkrishna V N Kirtikar.
45-95—In person—Burjorji Shapurji Desai vs Hanmantarow Raghuvendrarow Balkundiker.
39-95—In person—Bai Kasibai vs Khimjee Lalji and others—Mirza H Khan and Balkrishna V N K.

Postponed Long Causes.

431-95—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Narayen vs Madonrao Mahadewrao.
277-95—Hiralal and M—Goverdhandas Meghjee vs Adhibai and others—Postonjee R and K.
348-95—Nanu and H—Dossibai vs Framji Kaikhusro Patuck and another—Ardeshir H and D.
191-95—Tayabjee D and Co—Goolbai vs Jugjiwan Mahakum and others—Edgelow and G and Bhaishunker and K.
513-93—Mulji and R—Girjashunker Vujeshunker vs Motamuri Rambhottee and another—Edgelow and G.
349-91—Bhaishunker and K—Moolchand Javerimul vs Lalchand Vakatram and another—A F Turner.
190-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Jugjeevan Mohokam and others—Tyabjee D and Co and Bhaishunker and K.
133-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Hafizabai vs Kazee Abdul Kurimbin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebundri and others—Little and Co and K D Shroff.
613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaltha and others vs Weljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Me icine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic of you is Peter's Brain Pan acea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to Professor Herdman, many specialists are agreed that the Copepoda and Ostracoda on which herrings feed are most numerous in the zone extending from low water to a depth of 20 fathoms, that is to say, the "laminarian" zone. Dr. John Murray is, however, of opinion that copepoda, a free-swimming crustacean, are numerous over the mud of deeper water, and Captain Turbyne, of Millport, Cumbrae, in a letter to "Nature," reports that enormous numbers of such crustaceans are found in Loch Fyne over the muddy bottom, in depths of 70 fathoms or more. The stomachs of the Loch Fyne herrings are frequently crammed with them, especially the Euchæta, Calanus, and Nyctiphanes. It appears, therefore, that Loch Fyne herrings get their food in deep water, and not merely over shoals.

Mr. C. E. Benham has found by experiment that the iridescence of mother-o'-pearl or nacre is not due to the striations on its surface, as generally supposed, but to the thinness of the plates or laminæ of which the pearl is built up. A little of the colour is due to the striations, and therefore to diffraction of light, but the most part comes from "interference" of light, as in the colours of the soap-bubble, or a film of coal tar on water, or as in the colour photographs of Lipmann.

The credit of having discovered a cure for snake-bites belongs to M. Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute, who has found that the serum of an animal immunised against snake poison possesses anti-toxic properties similar to that of an animal immunised against diphtheria and tetanus or lock-jaw. The serum of a rabbit which has been immunised against the venom of the cobra or viper is anti-toxic against other snake poisons. By inoculating an animal with this anti-toxic serum it is rendered proof against snake-bite, and if the inoculation takes place after a bite, it will act as a cure. Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, has confirmed Calmette's results by experiments with the venom of divers deadly snakes. Why it is that snakes are immunised against their own poison and not against that of other snakes is yet a mystery.

The Committee of the Pasteur Institute have appointed Dr. Duclaux, the former sub-director, to succeed his late chief, M. Pasteur, and Dr. Roux, who is associated with the discovery of anti-toxic serum, to succeed M. Duclaux. We also understand that the Boulevard Vaugirard, Paris, is to be called the Boulevard Pasteur in future. Many streets in Paris are named after men of science, home and foreign, and as the practice cannot fail to have a good influence on the youth of a city, it might be adopted with advantage in London.

The Prince of Monaco has presented the ninth bundle of the results of his submarine explorations to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. It is devoted to the subject of cephalopods, and describes seventeen species, of which four are new to science. One of the latter is peculiarly remarkable in having organs which are "thermoscopic eyes," that is to say, eyes sensitive to heat rays.

The Pittsburg Steel Company, of America, in which Mr. Carnegie was so largely interested, have introduced a substitute for emery powder in "crushed steel." It is made from old tools, and in various degrees of fineness, for the polishing of stone, metal, glass, and so on. The new material does not wear the object to be polished so much as emery, and, moreover, it can be used for a longer period, as it keeps its sharp edges better than emery.

During the severe frost of last winter, cones of ice were formed on the borders and surfaces of the Swiss Lakes, especially the Lake of Neuchatel. Some of the cones, according to Professor Dufour, of Morges, in Switzerland, were over 6 feet high, and had a crater, "from which a man would have had some difficulty in escaping without help." This curious phenomenon has been observed before, for example, in the winter of 1788-89, on the Lake of Geneva.

The Danes have supplemented their ferry boats, which take entire trains on board, with a steamboat which travels overland on railways. In the island of Seeland are three lakes, Lyngby, Fur, and Farum, which are separated by isthmuses, and a small screw-steamer, called the "Svanen" (Swan), carrying 70 passengers, passes by rail from one lake to the other. To this end the steamer is mounted on two pairs of wheels, one in front, the other aft, which are driven by a simple gearing from the screw. These wheels run on rails, and thus the boat is automotive.

Baron Larrey, who died recently in France at the age of 86, was a son of Dominique Larrey, the chief surgeon of the "Grande Armee," which he followed in all its campaigns from Corsica to Waterloo. The Baron was a pupil of his father, and after studying at the College of Louis le Grand, and under Dupuytren, entered the Army, in which he assisted his father, with whom he also went to organise the surgical service of the Belgian army. Under Napoleon III. he was appointed surgeon to the Emperor, and in 1859 he became chief doctor to the Italian Army, and gained the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honour in the battle of Solferino. He travelled in England, Belgium, and Algeria to study the methods of military sanitation there, and after officiating in several medical societies, was elected a member of the Academie des Sciences in 1867. In the Franco-Prussian war he directed the sanitary service of the army of the Rhine, and during the Siege of Paris was head doctor of the besieged army.

Baron Larrey was the author of important memoirs and bulletins on military sanitation and surgery, as well as historical documents on the various campaigns in which he was engaged. He was a man of fine appearance, and a brave soldier, who was interested to the highest degree in the progress of science and in all useful works. He possessed a fine collection of historical relics in his Parisian home in the Rue de Lille, and a little before he passed away at Bievres near Versailles, said to one of his friends, "I am near my last hour; I regret to leave the world without being in the midst of my souvenirs of the Grande Armee and of my father."

Mr. R. M. Bache, in a paper to the "Psychological Review," suggests that the higher intellectuality of the white civilised races has been gained at the expense of quickness in the action of the senses. It is a matter of common observation that American Indians are more alert to sensuous impressions than white men, and that negro children are quicker in their movements than white children. According to Professor Witmer, actual experiment shows that the ear of an American Indian responds to a sound in 116 thousandths of a second, that of a negro in 130, and that of a white man in 147 thousandths of a second.

Mr. J. H. Hart, writing in the October Bulletin of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, observes that ants are beneficial to orchids, but it is not easy to see in what way. It has been suggested that the presence of stinging ants is a protection to the plant, but Mr. Hart suspects from his own investigations that the ants provide the orchid with a fungus which grows among its roots, and help the plant in this way to nourish itself.

The "rea," or sheep-eating parrot of New Zealand is believed to have lived on fruit and insects until within the last 30 years, but Mr. Taylor White has shown in the "Zoologist" that this view is questionable. The parrot dwells on mountain tops, where fruits never ripen, and must have lived chiefly on lichens until sheep came into the country. Wallace states that the rea is fond of the sheep's kidney, but this opinion probably arose from the fact that in perching on the sheep's back it takes up a position from which it cannot easily be dislodged, and this happens to be near the kidneys. Mr. Taylor thinks that the bird only wishes to reach the blood of the animal.

The dream of Joseph is the oldest document known in which the brightness of the stars is referred to. In it are mentioned the sun, moon, and twelve stars, which exceed all the other heavenly bodies in splendour. M. Fizeau, a French astronomer, has recently pointed out that if we count the stars of the first magnitude seen in Egyyt to-day, we shall find just twelve, for a thirteenth is of somewhat doubtful brilliancy. These twelve stars are also mentioned in an evangel of St. John. Hence M. Fizeau concludes that the relative brightness of the stars has not appreciably altered since the times of the Pharaohs.

The next international congress of zoologists is to be held in England in 1898, under the presidency of Sir William H. Flower. The International Congress of Physiologists will also hold its next meeting at Cambridge, it having accepted the invitation of Professor Michael Foster.

Captain Lenox-Conyngham is in charge of a mission for determining the difference of longitude between Madras and Greenwich. The expedition proceeds by way of Batum, Baku, and Teheran, with the permission of the Russian and Persian Governments.

In the very useful scientific library of the Patent Office, so well conducted by the new librarian, Mr. Holmes, back numbers of periodicals ready for the binders are kept in stock until the binder is ready for them, so that it is possible for the public to consult them up to the last moment. In the library of the British Museum, however, a different system appears to be in force. It sometimes happens that a reader asks for a volume of back numbers from month to month, not to say year to year, and is informed that they are "at the binders"; but as it does not require months or years to bind a book, it is clear that something is wrong. We are not concerned to inquire what is the cause of this arrangement, which is often highly inconvenient, but there is an obvious remedy for it in keeping the unbound numbers for use until the binder is quite ready for them.

FORTUNATE FAMILY OCCURRENCE.

Mr. H. Cuthbert, of 10, Coply-street, Everton, Liverpool, described by a reporter as "a smart business man," has been interviewed in regard to a fortunate occurrence in his family.

In April, 1894, Mrs. Cuthbert suffered severe illness, becoming partially incapacitated for work. She was treated by doctors, but grew worse, and in November had to give up work entirely. She sought the aid of another medical man. Up to nine weeks ago he regularly attended her, but she nevertheless grew worse. During all these months she grew thus almost to a shadow, and constantly, night and day, suffered from two distinct pains—one situated in the head, the other in the side. She was excessively nervous, and suffered all the time from such severe lassitude that to rise from a chair was a task she began to shrink from. She lost all hope of living.

A friend recommended her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She did so simply as an experiment, believing that nothing could cure her. But before she had taken the first package of pills she was recovering. "I felt," she said, "that I was recovering—as though there was something at work in my constitution building me up. I can't say anything else except that I am in my fifth box, and I have been back to work for three weeks, and, as you see, I am perfectly strong again. I cannot believe but that I should have succumbed within a few weeks had not this marvellous cure been placed in my hands."

Dr. Williams' Pillk Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ld., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

Homocea
Touches the SPOT for
Toothache
and Earache.

Fathers and Mothers need not be kept awake all night any longer, by sitting up with the little sufferer, or perhaps with the same trouble themselves, for
Homocea
instantly touches the spot, and pain seems to vanish as soon as it is applied. The cost is small, and the compensation is vast—freedom from pain and restful repose.
Sold, in two sizes, by all dealers in Medicine.
INDIAN DEPOT (Wholesale & Retail), 27/28—2nd Line Beach, Madras.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt" LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt
ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A Professional Nurse. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
Dear Sir,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS [illegible]
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
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58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
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Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
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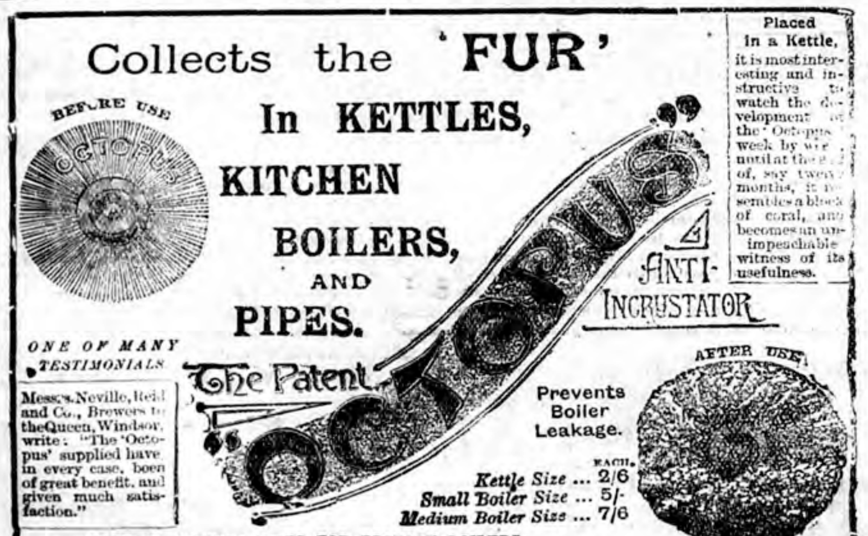

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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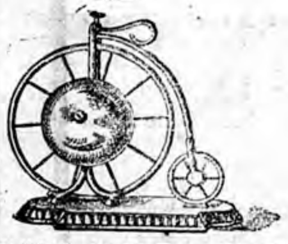

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

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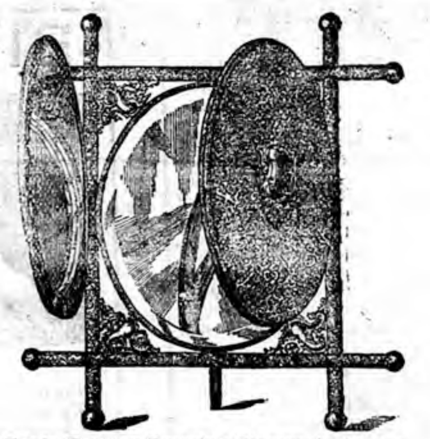

Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

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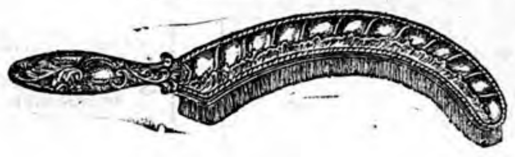

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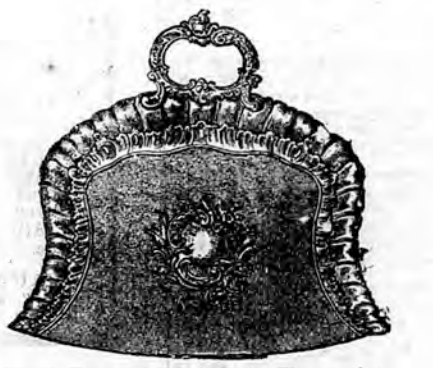
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



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Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

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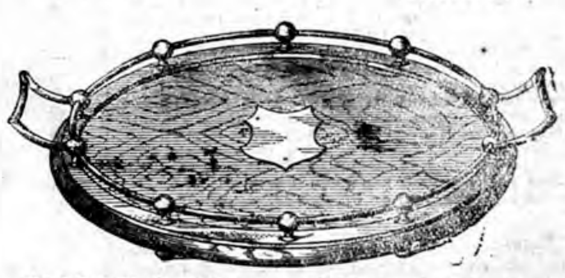
Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



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To HER MAJESTY
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3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
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5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
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